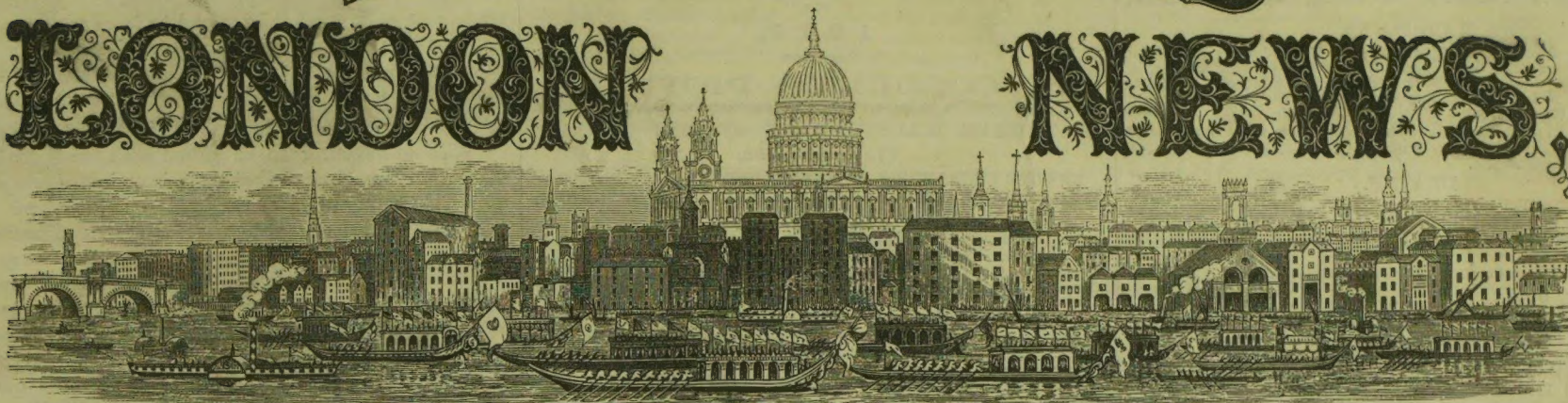


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

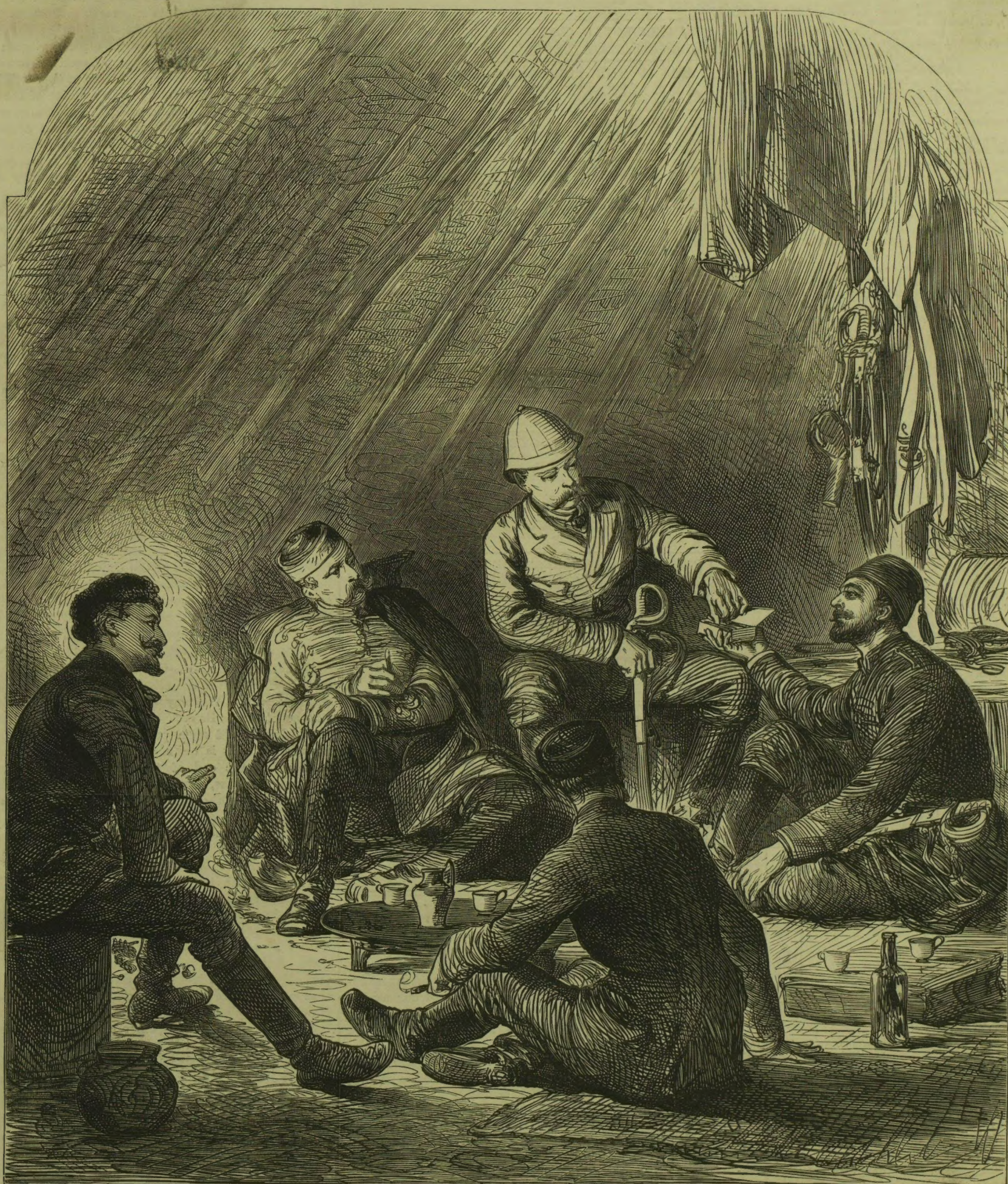


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2010.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



Colonel Maitland's Secretary.

Colonel Maitland, Military Attaché.

Mr. James (Scots Greys).  
Mr. Francis.

Mehemet Ali Pasha

THE WAR: A QUIET HALF-HOUR IN MEHEMET ALI'S TENT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, MR. F. FRANCIS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 6, South Eaton-place, S.W., Lady Katharine Clive, of a son.  
On the 25th ult., at 41, South-street, Park-lane, Viscountess Downe, of a son.  
On the 27th ult., at 17, Cromwell-road, Lady Harriet Lindsay, of a son.  
On the 27th ult., at Forenights, Naas, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Blacker, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 21, at St. John's Cathedral, Hong-Kong, by the Rev. John Henderson, Garrison Chaplain of Hong-Kong, Edward Digby Murray, of Yokohama, Japan, eldest son of the late Edward Digby Murray, of Liverpool, to Eleanor Bellas (Nellie), youngest daughter of Robert Chapman, Esq., of Old Charlton, Kent.  
On the 26th ult., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Amy, eldest daughter of C. Etheridge, Esq., of Thornton-heath, to W. Wesley Darby, Esq., of Harding, Natal, South Africa.

## DEATHS.

On Oct. 29 last, at Valparaiso, Emily, wife of J. de V. Drummond Hay, Esq., C.B., in her 29th year.  
On the 25th ult., at 107, Lansdown-place, Brighton, Viscountess Forbes, aged 66.  
On the 30th ult., at Southsea, Francesca Maria, the wife of the Hon. Cecil R. Howard.  
On the 29th ult., at Koestritz, Matilda, the beloved wife of Prince Henry, Sixty-ninth Huss Koestritz, and second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General and Right Hon. Lady Matilda Locke, aged 75.  
On the 20th ult., at Beechwood House, Cheltenham, Anne Maria Louisa Phillips James, widow, daughter of the late John Phillips Laugharne, Esq., of Orlandon and Pontvane, Pembrokeshire, and sister of Sir William Phillips Laugharne Phillips, Bart., aged 86.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 12.

## SUNDAY, JAN. 6.

Second Sunday after Christmas.  
Epiphany, Old Christmas Day.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.  
Prebendary Mackenzie; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Ven. Dr. Hesse, Archdeacon of Middlesex.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Plough Monday.  
Evangelical Alliance, annual week of universal prayer, Langham Hall, noon.  
Royal Academy, opening of winter exhibition.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Remanes on the Evolutions of Nerves).  
Institute of Actuaries, 8 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. R. Pattison on Limitations in Nature an Argument for the Existence of Law and a Lawgiver; Mr. G. Race on the Formation of Valleys).  
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

## TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).  
British Asylum, Slough, general court and elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon.  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.  
Medical and Surgical Society, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Literary Fund, 8 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Juvenile Lecture, 7 p.m. (Professor Baillif on Coal and its Components).  
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.  
London Athletic Club, annual meeting, Guildhall Tavern, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on English Novelists of the Nineteenth Century).  
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Painting).  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form).

## FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Moon's first quarter, 6.47 p.m.  
Hilary Law Sittings begin.  
Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, annual meeting, University College, 10.30 a.m.

## SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. | Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.		
19	30.591	33.8	33.8	99	1-10	38.0	31.6	NNW.	42	0.140
20	30.611	41.2	40.6	98	10	43.3	38.3	NNW.	28	0.300
21	30.452	42.7	41.8	98	10	45.8	39.6	NNW.	513	0.220
22	30.152	46.8	43.8	89	10	49.6	37.4	SW.	303	0.040
23	30.114	40.9	38.0	76	10	48.8	37.8	SW. NW. WNW.	235	0.300
24	29.686	40.9	36.8	87	8	46.2	35.5	WSW. SW. W.	436	0.000
25	29.656	34.9	29.3	82	7	38.9	29.6	W. WSW. SW.	123	0.030
26	29.357	36.2	30.0	80	4	39.0	31.3	W. SW.	234	0.030
27	29.647	34.3	26.6	76	4	37.7	30.8	W.	217	0.030
28	29.668	33.9	29.3	84	9	36.7	27.6	W. SSW. SSE.	171	0.455
29	29.624	47.9	46.1	94	7	53.0	35.7	S. SW.	233	0.030
30	29.627	49.1	47.7	95	10	50.8	44.3	SW. S.	377	0.125
31	30.176	40.1	34.3	81	1	48.8	34.7	WNW. W.	374	0.030
Jan. 1	30.268	37.1	34.7	92	10	42.8	30.2	W. SSW.	101	0.010

\* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

DECEMBER 19 TO DECEMBER 25.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.602	30.633	30.495	30.297	30.061	29.743	29.771	29.771	29.771
Temperature of Air	32.49	40.6	41.8	45.7	42.4	32.3	31.2	31.2	31.2
Temperature of Evaporation	32.49	40.6	41.8	45.7	42.4	32.3	31.2	31.2	31.2
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.

DECEMBER 26, 1877, TO JANUARY 1, 1878.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.312	29.531	29.621	29.637	29.765	30.037	30.311	30.311	30.311
Temperature of Air	32.0	32.7	32.5	49.7	49.12	41.3	32.9	32.9	32.9
Temperature of Evaporation	32.7	31.4	30.7	49.1	48.4	41.8	31.9	31.9	31.9
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	W.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	W.	W.	W.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 12, 1878.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 22	4 12	4 39	5 2	5 18	5 35	5 50

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1878,

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ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,  
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## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT.

DEC. 29, will be produced the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Première Danseuse, Mlle. Pittori. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances, Thursday, Dec. 27; Saturday, Dec. 29; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Every Evening

until further notice, PUSS IN BOOTS. Mlle. Cavalazzi, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. Edward Hall. No fees.

## TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY

EVENING, at Eight. Preceded, at Seven, by A ROUGH DIAMOND. The most powerful Company in London. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to £3 3s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE; or, Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

## EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These

celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghman; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. AMOR.

## S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

## THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'

NEW and Immensely Successful  
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.  
EVERY DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT  
THROUGHOUT THE PRESENT WEEK.  
FOURTY ARTISTS OF RENOWN.

Fauteuille, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Aras, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 on and after Tuesday, and at 7.0. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

## S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

## THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT  
WILL BE GIVEN EVERY AFTERNOON AT THREE THROUGHOUT  
THE WEEK.  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT,  
until SATURDAY, JAN. 12, inclusive;  
after which date Performances will be given in the usual order.  
Places can be booked for any Day or Evening throughout the Holidays at  
Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

## MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL,

London.—In compliance with the advice of Mr. Maskelyne's Physician, three of the popular Morning Performances have been given up, and the arrangement is now as follows:—EVERY EVENING at Eight. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. No Matinee on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Jan. 7, 9, and 11. W. MORRIS, Manager.

## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE

MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receiving days, March 4 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £2763. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.  
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.  
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested to send to this office post-cards, with a line, *Send Title and Index*, when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventy-First Volume (from July to December, 1877), just completed, will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,  
198, Strand, W.C., London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

Entering upon a New Year does not by any means necessarily imply any visible change in the state of our affairs, whether private or public. We have passed a landmark on the road of Time—that is all. In nine cases out of ten we are still surrounded by the same scenery. Such change as there may be is mostly subjective. It is in our mood. Whereas, until the late year is finally committed to history, the year just commenced calls attention to what it may develop. Retrospect is exchanged for prospect, and hope or fear is substituted for regrets. But we cannot see far into the future. Happily, none of us has the gift of prophecy. There may be a slight difference in the degree of light discernible through the haze which confronts us, and events close at hand may loom through the misty atmosphere before us in larger proportions than facts will afterwards justify. But, except in a very general sense, we know not what the morrow will bring forth. Nevertheless, there is an almost-universal, perhaps useful, predisposition, at this season of the year, to peer into the yet unknown, to take note of the tendencies of present things, and to form some conjecture of what may reasonably be expected before the year has run its course. As to individual life, this will be done by each of our readers for himself; our concern is chiefly, if not exclusively, with the life of the nation.

Without affecting to be gifted with foresight beyond others, we may observe that there is no immediate promise of brighter times for England—perhaps, we might say, with special reservation, for Europe. The domestic politics of this country, important as they may be in themselves, are so dwarfed by the overshadowing war between Russia and Turkey, and by the relation in which we stand towards it, that they shrink into comparative insignificance. There is but a very dim prospect, we think, of the final settlement of any of those questions which now interest the public mind. The likelihood of a deficiency in the Annual Balance of Revenue and Expenditure will probably of itself distract attention from those amendments of administrative and even constitutional Law which might otherwise engage a fair share of popular anxiety. Neither purely political nor politico-ecclesiastical questions, ready as they may be to come to the front, can be expected to take that firm hold upon the public mind indispensable to their present settlement. They will, no doubt, be discussed in turn during the coming Session of Parliament; they may perhaps gain some advance by the discussion they will receive; but that in such circumstances as lie close before us they will be put into a shape that will obtain the sanction of the Legislature is hardly to be anticipated. Last Session was not a fruitful one in regard to Reform. Next Session will probably be yet more sterile. The only change to which we can look forward with some degree of moral certainty is an addition to the expenditure of the country and an increase of taxation.

It would seem not by any means unlikely that we are destined to go through a period of deep social distress. Already, in South Wales, a large portion of the industrial population appear to be verging upon a state of famine. The chief industries of that district—coal and iron—have been subject for some time past to a rapid process of depression. And, unfortunately, there is not within the purview of the most sanguine any near prospect of recovery. What happens in South Wales in its severer form may be taken as indicative of what will happen, in perhaps a milder form, over the whole country. Those who have will be called upon to contribute in some shape or other to those who have not. Rates-in-aid and heavier taxes may be looked for to stave off calamities which the public conscience cannot allow to supervene. There are no signs as yet of a general commercial revival. Even if peace should be presently concluded between Russia and Turkey, some time will be required to restore the energies of Trade and Commerce in this country. A lack of confidence is not the only cause operating to the disadvantage. Restrictive laws in several of the great Continental States, in our own Colonial possessions, and in the United States of America, bear severely upon the manufacturing industry of England; and, albeit she may encourage herself that the trial is one through which she will pass triumphantly, it is a trial which will call for her patient endurance, and which, for the time being, will exact hard sacrifices.

The termination of the Russo-Turkish War would undoubtedly tend to the alleviation of many existing discouragements. We may well ask ourselves, therefore, whether it is near its end. This is a momentous inquiry, to which it would seem presumptuous to give any confident reply. It is quite clear that the Turks have come so near to the end of their resources that they are desirous of peace, even at the cost of some national humiliation. Otherwise they would not have solicited the good offices of this country to obtain for themselves some trustworthy notion of the conditions which Russia is disposed to exact. It is, however, by no means to be taken for granted that the Turks will comply with the preliminary demand of the Czar to make their application, in the first instance, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army; or that, even if they were, they would consent to the concessions which, after a severe war, might be required of them. In this state of things the public opinion of this country will probably largely influence the direction of affairs, and of that opinion there is not much room for doubt. England is not likely to commit herself to armed intervention on behalf of Turkey, standing alone, as she would have to do, against the other great Powers. No vital interests of hers are yet at stake. It may be of importance to her, as well as to other European States, to prevent the general confusion and scramble which would ensue upon the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Her object, consequently, should be such a restoration of the European Concert as would deter the Sultan from a prolongation of the war. Notwithstanding the apparent absence of cordial unanimity in her Majesty's Government, on this subject, we entertain but little doubt that Parliament when it meets will put the matter on a footing conformable with the predominance of



popular opinion. Should this not be the case, it seems far from improbable that the present year will bring with it disasters far more crushing than those of its predecessor. We will not, however, anticipate the darker issue. We will hope rather for speedy relief from that quarter which excites our most anxious apprehensions. The conclusion of peace, it must be confessed, would not cure all the evils which may be foreseen; but it would, let us hope, diffuse throughout the community a sense of satisfaction which would enable it to bear up under the other troubles to which it might be exposed. The greater burden being taken off our shoulders, the lesser burdens might be borne with resignation.

### THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party on Wednesday week at Windsor Castle included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Abercromby, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby. The Duke of Cambridge shot over the Royal preserves the next day, and, after lunching with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, returned to London. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne also returned to town, and the Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry left the castle. Princess Christian visited the Queen, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle yesterday week for Osborne House. Her Majesty travelled via Reading, Basingstoke, and Worthing junctions, and Winchester, to Gosport, whence she embarked on board the Royal yacht *Alberta* and crossed to the Isle of Wight, arriving at Osborne at two p.m. Prince Leopold, being still an invalid, remained at Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. Canon Prothero officiated.

On New-Year's Eve the Queen distributed presents to the children of her Majesty's schools at Whippingham. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero and Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph were present.

On New-Year's evening her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the ladies in waiting, presented New-Year's gifts to the upper and under servants of the household in the stewards' room and servants' hall, where Christmas-trees were prepared. The Queen's dinner party included Lady Abercromby and the Hon. Mary Pitt, General the Right Hon. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph; also Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, M.P., and Major-General Lynedoch Gardiner, who have arrived as Groom and Equerry in Waiting.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has sent a donation of £50 to the Society for the Employment of Women in aid of the deserving object for which it has been founded.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Frederick Cavendish to be Extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty; and Major Arthur Frederick Pickard, of the Royal Artillery, V.C., Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Frederick Cavendish, resigned.

Colonel Du Plat and Colonel M'Neill, V.C., C.B., have left Osborne.

The Queen's New-Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor and Clewer were distributed on New-Year's Day in the riding-school of Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Mayor and the clergy of Windsor. The number of the recipients was 811. The weight of beef given was 3204 lb.; the coals weighing 1196½ cwt. The value of the whole of the presents was about £200. Her Majesty, in addition to this bounty, contributes an annual sum towards the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor, which, added to the savings of the poor, was expended in the purchase of suitable articles of dress.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louisa Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. Charlton George Lane, M.A., Rector of Little Gaddesden, near Berkhamstead, officiated. On New-Year's Eve the children of the four schools on the Royal estate had their annual entertainment at Sandringham, tea being provided in a tent in front of the house. The Princess, accompanied by her children, distributed to the school children her customary gifts of cloaks, &c. Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Sandringham on a visit to the Prince and Princess, who have entertained a large party during the week. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and their other guests, were present at a meet of the West Norfolk Hounds on New-Year's Day at Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, where a grand "field" assembled. The Prince will unveil the statue of the Prince Consort in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, on the 22nd inst.

### THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Imperial Prince, the Archduke Rodolphe, arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Monday from Germany. Her Majesty crossed from Calais in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's special steamer *Samphire*, Captain Pittock, and travelled from Dover to Victoria Station, where the Empress and Prince Imperial and the ex-Queen of Naples and Count George Larish met. His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador received the Empress at the hotel. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by the King of Naples and the Crown Prince Archduke Rodolphe, paid a visit to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in Carlisle-place, Victoria-street, Westminster. The Empress afterwards left town for Cottesbrooke. The Crown Prince Rodolphe and the King of Naples took leave of the Empress at Euston Station. The Duke of Teck and the principal Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers called upon the Empress at Claridge's Hotel. The Crown Prince Rodolphe, who remained in town, lunched with the King of Naples in Eaton-square, and dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square.

Princess Louise of Lorne, with the Marquis of Lorne, paid a visit last week to the Royal Tapestry Manufactory at Windsor, of which her Royal Highness has lately become a vice-president.

The Duke of Connaught arrived in London on Wednesday from Fermoy. He has presented £100 to the Mayor of Cork, to be distributed amongst the local charities.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster left town on Monday for Knowsley Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived on Saturday last at Muckross Abbey, the seat of Sir Ivor Guest, at Killarney. The Duchess of Marlborough opened the Winter Exhibition at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, last week.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has joined the Duke in Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at Lambton Castle on a visit to the Earl of Durham.

The Marchioness of Salisbury celebrated New-Year's night by a juvenile ball at Hatfield House, at which a numerous company assembled.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham and the Ladies Conyngham have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from Bifrons, near Canterbury.

The Marchioness Dowager of Londonderry has gone to Bournemouth.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have returned to Middleton Park from the south of France.

The Earl and Countess of Bantry and Lady Ina White have arrived at Cannes.

Earl Spencer has arrived at Harlestone, Northampton, from Italy.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Astley, Anthony Aylmer, to be Rector of Everley, Wilts.  
Blincoe, R.; Rector of All Saints', Little Bolton.  
Bourke, G. W.; Rector of Coulson; Rural Dean of S.W. Ewell.  
Bull, Charles; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, North Woolwich.  
Burney, Canon, Vicar of St. Mark's, Surbiton; Rural Dean of Kingston.  
Chalker, A. B.; Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.  
Chavasse, F. J.; Rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford.  
Cooper, Astley, Chaplain to Hickey's Charity, Richmond, Surrey; Chaplain also to Richmond Union.  
Davies, David; Curate of Glascombe with Colva and Rhulen, Radnorshire.  
Davies, David; Vicar of Llandebie, Carmarthenshire.  
Davies, David Henry; Vicar of Kenarth, Carmarthenshire.  
Davies, William; Vicar of Llanfihangel Gneuwr Glyn, Cardiganshire.  
Dickson, R. Bruce, Senior Curate of High Wycombe, Bucks; in Temporary Charge of Aislestead, Epsom, Surrey.  
Dunbar, the Ven. Archdeacon, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Tavistock-place.  
Gibson, Hugh Harris; Vicar of Carew, Pembrokeshire.  
Gilbert-Cooper, W. W.; Vicar of Burwash-Weald, Sussex.  
Goodwin, G. G.; Curate; Vicar of Crosthwaite.  
Hoare, G. T.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.  
Jones, Morgan Lewis; Curate of Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire.  
Lloyd, John; Vicar of Llanfihangel, Aberystwyth.  
Slade, J. J.; Rector of Kingswinford.  
Stephenson, J.; Incumbent of St. John's, Weymouth; Rural Dean.  
Vernon, William Henry, Vicar of Astwood; Rector of Denham, Bucks.  
Whitehouse, E.; Vicar of Oakengates, Salop.—*Guardian*.

The foundation-stone of a church to be erected at Tinsley by Mrs. Overend, at a cost of £5000, was laid on Wednesday.

Major R. W. Phipps, R.A., has presented a handsome rubricated office-book, bound in silver, for the altar of St. George's Garrison Church, Woolwich.

The Dean of Salisbury, as chairman of the Cathedral restoration committee, has issued a last appeal. It is for £6000, and is required for the north porch and the nave.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has reopened the church of Hardwicke, Gloucestershire, in the course of the restoration of which some Anglo-Norman work has been carefully preserved.

It is proposed to divide the archdeaconry of Cornwall, which at present extends over the whole county and diocese of Truro, into two. The new archdeaconry will take its name from Bodmin, and comprise the eastern part of the county. The archdeaconries in the altered diocese of Rochester have not yet been rearranged.

Mr. R. R. Green, chief verger at St. Paul's Cathedral, has been presented with a testimonial, upon the completion of his twenty-fifth year of office. The Dean presented the testimonial at the Chapter-house, in the presence of a large party, amongst those present being Bishop Claughton and Canons Liddon, Gregory, and Simpson.

The beautiful monumental tomb, at King's Langley church, of Prince Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III., has been removed to a chapel expressly built for its reception, and the Queen has granted £40 from the privy purse towards placing a stained-glass window in the chapel to the memory of the Prince, her Majesty's ancestor.

There was a special service for children at Westminster Abbey yesterday week (Innocents' Day), when Dean Stanley preached the sermon, inculcating the affectionate remembrance of dead children, and kindness to sick and afflicted ones, who were, he said, our special charge, and our earliest and best teachers in the right way.

The church of St. Leonard's, Thorpe Malsor, near Kettering, has been reopened, after a restoration which cost £5000. The building consists of a nave with aisle and a chancel, with a chapel belonging to the Maunsell family, a member of which, the Rev. Cecil Maunsell, Curate of St. Paul's, Brighton, and patron of the living, has borne the expense of the restoration.

The reopening of the Chapel Royal of the Savoy, in the Strand, has been deferred until Sunday, Jan. 20. The chapel has been closed for over three months for the erection of a new vestry and for the provision of an additional entrance. These works have been sanctioned by the Duchy of Lancaster, and are now completed. Admission to the reopening services for others than seat-holders is by card, to be had on written application to the chapel warden.

The Bishop of Manchester, in addressing a meeting in that city on Wednesday, said one of the great evils they had to contend with was indiscriminate charity, which was the offspring of unmethodical, ill-regulated Christian sympathy. What he thought they wanted was some organisation like that introduced in Elberfeld, a town with a population of 80,000, in which pauperism had been almost extinguished by voluntary agency. He had no desire to supersede the legitimate functions of boards of guardians, but they could not reach the great mass of poverty and destitution to be found in every large town.

A memorial window to Thomas Fuller, the Church historian, Bishop Pearson, the author of the "Treatise on the Creed," and Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, editor of the "Biblia Polyglotta," was unveiled on Tuesday in the church of the united parishes of St. Clement, near Eastcheap, and St. Martin, Orgar, of which the Rev. W. J. Hall is the Rector. The window was unveiled at one o'clock in the presence of a large congregation, and Atwood's Te Deum in F was afterwards sung by the church choir. The Venerable Archdeacon Hessey subsequently delivered an address. He said they had met for a ceremony simple indeed, but, unless he greatly misinterpreted it, fraught with no ordinary interest—the ceremony of unveiling a work of ecclesiastical art, which their eyes told them was in the best taste, and executed with consummate ability. Two of the men whose memory they had met

to honour—Thomas Fuller and Bishop Pearson—were lecturers in the church which till the Great Fire of London occupied the site of that building. He then referred briefly to their work, and quoted the words of Samuel Taylor Coleridge as to the character of Fuller, and of Dr. Bentley as to Bishop Pearson, whose "very dress was gold." Referring to Bishop Walton, the Venerable Archdeacon said the "Biblia Polyglotta" was the performance of his life. Many obstacles stood in the way of its accomplishment, but he was greatly aided in it by Pearson, whom he succeeded as Bishop of Chester. Learned as these three men were, they were content to lay all their learning at the foot of the Cross, and to devote their talents, splendid as they were, to the saving of souls. The address was followed by an anthem.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. John Henry Newman has been elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Dr. Newman, before his election to a Fellowship at Oriel College, was Scholar of Trinity, from which college he took his degree in the year 1820.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., has been unanimously elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Sir Henry was formerly tutor of the college and Regius Professor of Civil Law.

The examination for the mathematical tripos at Cambridge begins on Monday in the Senate House, and the first part of the examination concludes on Thursday. There are one hundred candidates, being a decrease of ten as compared with the number of competitors in 1877. Every college in the University is represented by one or more candidates, while the numbers from each college are as under:—Trinity, twenty-seven; St. John's, sixteen; Christ's, seven; St. Catherine's, Corpus, Emmanuel, and Queen's, five each; Pembroke, Jesus, and Clare, four each; King's and Sidney Sussex, three each; Trinity Hall and St. Peter's, two each; Downing and Magdalene, one each. The list of those who have passed the first part of the examination will be published on Saturday, Jan. 12. Those only will be admitted to the second part of the examination who are deemed by the examiners, from the result of the first three days' examination, to be worthy of honours; and the further examination of those gentlemen will begin on Jan. 14 and conclude on the 18th. The final list, arranged in order of merit as Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes, will be published in the Senate House on the morning of Friday, Jan. 25. The B.A. degree will be conferred on the successful candidates for honours at a Congregation on Saturday, Jan. 26, at ten.

A conference of ladies and gentlemen interested in the higher education of women took place yesterday week, in the Guildhall, Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. Sidgwick, of Trinity College. There were about fifty ladies present, chiefly head-mistresses of schools throughout the country. The object of the conference was to elicit opinions as to the course of study to be pursued at girls' schools; and, next, the consideration of what practical suggestions could be made with a view to modifications of the Cambridge Local Examinations, or in respect of the courses of study most to be recommended to the students who are preparing to be teachers at girls' schools. A resolution in favour of early training in Latin was carried.

The Principalship of Queen's College, London, from which the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, D.D., has recently retired, after an official connection with the institution of more than twenty-two years' standing, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, M.A., who, having been elected by the committee and council as Professor of Church History, has been nominated for the higher office by the Bishop of London, as visitor.

The family of the late Sir Hardman Earle have presented a sum of £1200 to the Council of Liverpool College for the purpose of founding a University Exhibition in connection with that school in memory of the deceased, to be called "The Sir Hardman Earle Exhibition."

The Bishop of Manchester distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Royal Institution, Liverpool, last week, and gave an address on the subject of education.

Mr. S. Francis Ellaby, B.A., late Second Master of the Bishop Auckland Grammar School, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Bridgnorth Grammar School.

The Grammar School at Huntingdon has been restored, mainly at the expense of Mr. Dion Boucault, in memory of his son, who was killed in the fatal collision at Abbots Ripton; and it was reopened last week with a soirée, at which a large number of the principal inhabitants were present. Archdeacon Vesey, who presided in the absence of the Mayor through indisposition, referred to the interesting character of the building, which is a fine example of Norman architecture.

The governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, have unanimously elected to the head mastership the Rev. F. R. Pentreath, B.D. Oxon, formerly Scholar of Worcester College.

The Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A., Head Master of Tate's School, Wexford, has been appointed Head Master of Drogheda Grammar School.

A circular has been received by all distributors and sub-distributors of stamps throughout the country stating that on and after Jan. 1 the public will no longer be permitted to purchase £1 worth of receipt or bill stamps for 19s. 2d. For the future an allowance of only 2s. in every complete £5 worth purchased will be made; but this discount will only be granted to licensed vendors of stamps.

The first turf of the new dock at Sutton Bridge, which is expected to do for the coal-fields of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire what the docks at Grimsby have done for those of South Yorkshire, was cut on Tuesday by the Marquis of Huntly, amidst the liveliest demonstrations of thousands of persons attracted from the districts round. The docks are to be constructed at the cost of £130,000. A luncheon afterwards took place at the Bridge Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. F. Young, the promoter, who was supported by Lord E. Gordon, Lord Colville (deputy chairman of the Great Northern Railway), Mr. Tennant, M.P., Mr. Turner, M.P., the High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and others.

The *Standard* gives a return for the past year of efficient volunteers, which shows an increase of 8626 of all ranks. At the date of the return the enrolled strength was 193,026, of whom 182,810, or 94.70, were efficient; 159,378, or 82.56 per cent, having been present at the annual Government inspection. The proficients have also increased, 5195 officers and 11,111 sergeants now holding the certificate entitling the holder to the extra grant of 50s., against 4937 and 10,588 respectively in 1876. The gross total of strength is made up by Light Horse, 629; Artillery, 35,433; Engineers, 7960; Mounted Rifles, 144; Rifles, 147,296; and Unattached Staff, 1564; the aggregate showing 193,026. The ratio of efficiency in the various arms is—Light Horse, 83.14; Artillery, 94.28; Engineers, 94.35; Mounted Rifles, 72.91; and Rifles, 94.88 per cent.

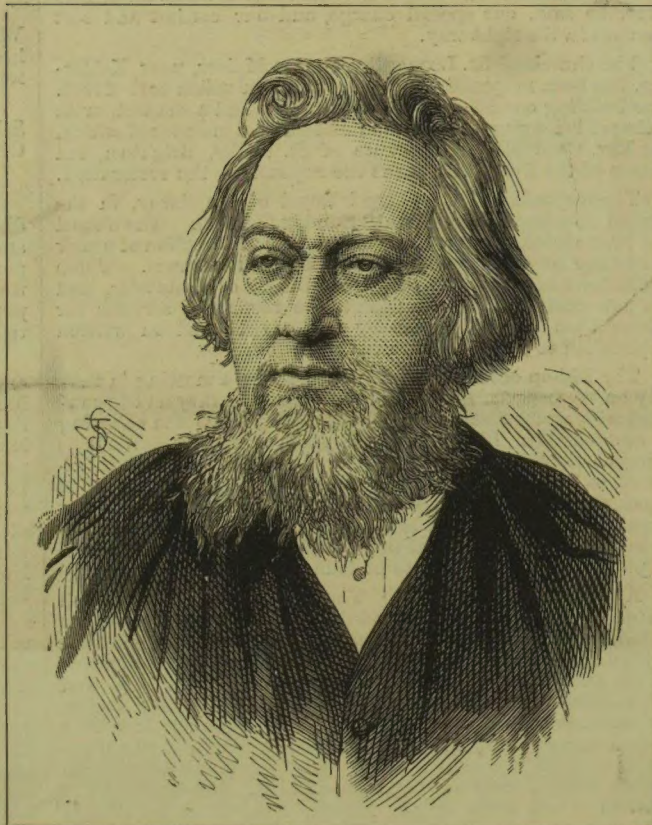




M. DUFAURE, PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

## THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER.

The President of the newly-formed Constitutional Ministry accepted by Marshal MacMahon, as our readers know, is an eminent lawyer and experienced statesman, Jules Armand Stanislas Dufaure, who is in the eightieth year of his age. He was born at Sanjon, in the department of Lower Charente, on Dec. 4, 1798. He studied law and distinguished himself as a barrister at Bordeaux. He was deputy for Lower Charente from 1843 to 1848, and was Counsellor of State in 1838, and Minister of Public Works in 1839, but resigned on May 1, 1840. After the Revolution of 1848 he was re-elected as deputy, and voted with the Moderate Republican party. As Minister of the Interior in the Government of General Cavaignac, he vigorously carried out the repression of sedition during the days of June, and supported the candidature of Cavaignac for the presidency of the Republic. Having resigned after the elections of Dec. 10, he was re-elected deputy for the departments of Lower Charente and Seine. On June 2, 1849, he again undertook the Ministry of the Interior under Louis Napoleon, but on Oct. 31 he resigned, as he foresaw the ambitious designs of the President. He never ceased to oppose Louis Napoleon's policy up to the coup d'état, on Dec. 2, 1851, against which he energetically protested. After this M. Dufaure again devoted himself to the Bar, where he rose to the first rank. He was elected Member of the Council, and Senior Advocate of the Order of Advocates of Paris. On the other hand, he remained steadily hostile to the Empire. He stood, though unsuccessfully, as opposition candidate for the department of the Var in 1868. He accepted the presidency of the electoral committee in favour of M. Thiers in 1869; and here recommended the vote *Non* at the time of the Plébiscite in 1870. Having been elected by four departments on Feb. 8, 1871, he was appointed Minister of Justice by M. Thiers. He retained this office until May 24, 1873. Up to this time he sat in the Right Centre of the National Assembly; but, after the fall of his illustrious friend, he went over to the Left Centre, and made common



THE LATE MR. WORNUM, KEEPER AND SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

cause with the Republicans. After the vote for the Republican Constitution, in March, 1875, M. Dufaure again consented to take the portfolio of the Ministry of Justice, and was a member of the Buffet Cabinet, in which, with M. Léon Say, he represented the Liberal and Republican element. After the elections of 1876, and the fall of M. Buffet, M. Dufaure was President of the Council of Ministers, but resigned in December, 1876, in consequence of an unfavourable vote of the Senate. He was succeeded by M. Jules Simon, as President of the Council, and M. Martel, as Minister of Justice. At the Senatorial elections in 1876, M. Dufaure stood, but without success, for the department of Lower Charente, but was elected a few weeks after as Deputy by the same department. A month later the Senate raised him to the position of Senator for life. Since May 16 last, M. Dufaure has unceasingly opposed the personal power, and the abuse of authority by MacMahon's late Government.

The Portrait is from a photograph by C. Reutlinger, of the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

## THE LATE MR. R. N. WORNUM.

We announced a fortnight ago the death of Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum, who had, during twenty-two years, held the offices of Keeper and Secretary at the National Gallery, and who had done a large amount of useful work, of a literary kind, in connection with the Fine Arts, of which he possessed a most extensive and accurate knowledge. Mr. Wornum, who was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, is much regretted by a large circle of friends, and his industry and ability were generally recognised. Our Portrait of the deceased gentleman is from a photograph taken eight years ago.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church has received from the Misses Brooke, of Brooke-hill, £1000 for the Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. The donors are members of the Episcopal Church.





PLEVNA AFTER THE SURRENDER.

CREEVALEY



## THE WAR.

The past week has been more occupied with negotiations, through the mediation of the British Government, for the granting of an armistice by Russia to Turkey, than with the actual progress of military operations. Russia seems not much disposed to grant the armistice, or to admit the mediation of Great Britain.

In the mean time, looking at the present situation of the winter campaign in Bulgaria, we see that the immediate object of the Russian commander-in-chief is to capture the city of Sofia (Sophia), which is the most important place on the main road that runs north-west of Adrianople to Nish, the chief Turkish fortress on the Servian frontier. The siege of Nish (Nizza) is at the same time undertaken by the Servian army, which has occupied Pirot and Ak Palanka, on the main road south-east of Nish, thereby cutting off the communications of Nish with Sofia and Adrianople. The Russian advance upon Sofia, from the positions lately occupied by the Russians around Plevna, is through Orkhanieh, or through some passes of the Etropol northern range of Balkans, and this movement is conducted by General Gourko. It is opposed by the Turkish army, late under command of Mehemet Ali Pasha, at Kamarli, which is not far south of Orkhanieh, on the road to Sofia, and which also commands the issue from the Etropol passes in that direction. We give some illustrations, from sketches by Mr. F. Francis, of the Turkish camp at Kamarli, the redoubts and batteries constructed by the two hostile armies upon the neighbouring heights, and the effects of a Russian bombardment in the redoubt at the left-hand extremity of the Turkish lines. A view of Plevna, or rather the fortified hill-sides round Plevna, after the surrender of Osman Pasha, is also presented in this Number; and we shall give, in our next, some illustrations of the interior of the town, from sketches by Messrs. Szathmari and Koenen, with other interesting subjects from that locality. The Russian general head-quarters are now at Bogot, a few miles south of Plevna on the road to Lovatz.

According to intelligence of Thursday afternoon, the Russian division operating in the Etropol Balkans, the troops of General Gourko, have captured the positions of Arab Konak and Schandernik, and are advancing on Sofia. Russian cavalry detachments have entered the defile of Ichtiman. The weather in the mountains is reported to be still most unfavourable.

Details have reached the Russian head-quarters of the capture of Pirot by the Servian troops. After the occupation of Babina Glava and the capture of the St. Nicholas Pass, a strong detachment was sent against the Turkish fortified camp at Budindol, which covers Pirot from the north. The camp, which consisted of several lines of intrenchments, lies on both banks of the Nissava, between the villages of Stanetschno, Nischar, and Sapat. As it was strongly defended, and almost unassailable in front, it was decided first of all to attack Ak Palanka and then Pirot. This plan was carried into execution on the 24th ult., when Ak Palanka was attacked and captured by the right column of the operating detachment, the left column meanwhile diverting the attention of the Turks at Budindol by a cannonade and feigned attacks upon the fortified camp at that place. The whole of the reserve force remained at Babina Glava. On the 26th the right column advanced from Ak Palanka upon Pirot, and at eight o'clock the following morning attacked the left flank of the Turkish position. By four o'clock in the afternoon the villages of Blata and Belaieva had been captured, and at the latter place the right column passed the night. In the meantime the left column had not been idle. At the first shot fired by the right they attacked Pirot in front, and succeeded in capturing the village of Stanetska, thus joining hands with the co-operating column. At break of day on the 28th the battle was renewed on the whole line, and at eleven o'clock the right column entered Pirot, where they were received by the inhabitants, headed by the clergy. It was not, however, until the Turks had learned that they were taken in the rear that the left column succeeded in overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Ottoman forces opposed to them. The Servian loss was upwards of fifty killed about and 150 wounded. The Turkish force, which consisted of six tabors, suffered severely, and the whole position was covered with corpses. The Servians captured twenty-three guns.

General Todleben, being of opinion that the Danube fortresses must fall before a successful march could be made on Adrianople, is making preparations for the siege both of Rustchuk and Silistria, which will cost a delay of two months. For this purpose siege materials have been lately forwarded to the army of the Lom in large quantities, but the destruction of the Danube bridges by the ice will arrest further transport for some time.

The accounts from Erzeroum lead to the belief that we are shortly about to witness, at a very propitious moment for Russia, the fall of the capital of Turkish Armenia. If such is the case, great credit is due both to the Russian troops and to their commanders, who, in spite of the severity of the weather and the difficult nature of the country, covered with several feet of snow, have contrived to execute military manoeuvres which were considered almost impracticable. The arrival of the Grand Duke Michael and General Loris Melikoff, with fifteen battalions and twelve siege guns from Kars, and the successful occupation of several villages threatening the communications with Trebizond, seem to have decided Ahmed Mukhtar to quit the town for the position of the Kop Dag on the Baiburt road. This he did on the 27th with 4000 men and artillery, leaving Ismail Hakki in command to make the best defence possible; while, with his force from outside, he would harass the Russian rear, should an investment of Erzeroum be attempted. But it is now rumoured that Moukhtar Pasha has been deprived of his command by the Sultan's Government. A *Daily News* telegram from Erzeroum, dated Dec. 31, speaks of a junction between the armies of Generals Melikoff and Tergukasoff, to the south of Erzeroum, as being imminent. The Russians were advancing towards Baiburt, where the Turks are concentrated in force. A battle is very shortly expected. A body of Russian cavalry having arrived at Soghok Tcheshme, half an hour's march from Erzeroum, Ismail Hakki Pasha sent a detachment of cavalry with artillery against them, which compelled the enemy to fall back. The withdrawal of troops, and the appointment of Kurd Ismail Pasha as commander of Erzeroum, apparently point to an expectation on the part of the Turkish Government that the place will soon fall. At Erzeroum the cold is intense, and no fuel can be obtained from without. Provisions, too, are excessively dear, and there is much sickness. On the Turkish side, a belief is expressed that, although the blockade may be maintained, no attack will be made before the end of January. No reason for this opinion is given, except that General Loris Melikoff has left for Tiflis, and cannot be back under a month.

Four ironclads, commanded by Hobart Pasha, left Batoum and bombarded the Russian fortifications and military establishments on the coast of Chevelit, Grigorethi, and Poti, committing great havoc, and causing much loss to the Russians.

At Constantinople it is thought not improbable that the

Turkish Government will propose an armistice to last for from eight to ten weeks. It seems Turkey's disposition for peace has been much accelerated by the knowledge that Adrianople and the Balkan army are insufficiently supplied with artillery.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

At Versailles and at the Elysée in Paris the usual New-Year's receptions took place on Tuesday. The clergy did not appear in such large numbers as heretofore. Marshal MacMahon looked particularly cheerful. The French Ministers lunched with Marshal MacMahon at the palace of the Elysée. The Marshal expressed the hope that the year upon which they were entering would pass without meeting with the difficulties of the year which had just come to an end. A large number of senators and deputies of all shades of politics entered their names at the presidency; and on the Marshal returning the visits of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Grévy the exchange of congratulations was very cordial.

M. Dufaure has issued a circular to the Public Prosecutors at the Courts of Appeal, in which he urges that the investigations of the Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses should be seconded by the magistracy, out of respect for the delegates of a great political body and the prerogatives of justice. Following his example, the other French Ministers have given instructions to officers under their control to pay all deference and to give all the assistance in their power to the Commission appointed to inquire into the abuses of the official candidature at the last election.

The appointment of M. Fournier as French Ambassador at Constantinople was gazetted on Thursday.

The first batch of judicial changes was gazetted on Dec. 23. Twenty-two justices of the peace and twelve deputy justices are reinstated in the posts of which the Duc de Broglie deprived them. Of the outgoing functionaries, twenty-two are dismissed, one resigns, one is superannuated, and ten will be appointed to other posts.

M. Auguste Huguet, Senator, who was dismissed on July 15 from his functions as Maire of Boulogne, has been reappointed to that office, its duties having in the interim been performed by Dr. Ovion, First Adjoint, as no member of the Municipal Council was found willing to accept the vacant post.

An official note has been published stating that the movement of troops ordered during the late political crisis was a measure such as is always adopted at similar times for the preservation of public order in the principal cities, but that at Limoges the orders were wrongly interpreted and explained by the officer in command, General de Bressolles, thus leading to the breach of discipline committed by Major Labordère. The Minister of War, after instituting an inquiry, placed the former on the unattached list, and cashiered the latter. M. Gambetta's organ, the *République Française*, refuses to accept the Government Note on the Limoges affair as a definite and satisfactory explanation of what occurred, and holds that the official document says too much and too little.

Mr. Emerson, the American Essayist, has been elected a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences.

It has been decided by the Cabinet, at the instance of the Minister of Public Instruction, to confer the grand cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Victor Hugo.

The death of M. Emile Lambinet, one of the chief landscape-painters of the French school, is announced. He was a pupil of Horace Vernet, whom he accompanied in his Algerian tour, and from 1833 he exhibited at every Salon. He was seventy-one years of age.

Courbet, the painter, who was concerned in the demolition of the column in the Place Vendôme, died recently at Geneva, in his fifty-ninth year.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between France and Greece has been signed in Paris by the Hellenic Minister and M. Waddington.

## SPAIN.

The Cortes will meet on the 10th inst., when the Royal marriage contract will be laid before them. The contract will be signed at Aranjuez on the 19th. A second Session of the Cortes will be opened on Feb. 7.

The Duc de Montpensier gives to his daughter, Princess Mercédès, as a dowry, twenty-five millions of francs, a great number of diamonds, and a wonderfully rich trousseau. The young King presents her with several suites of jewels and his portrait set in brilliants. The Pope, who has always entertained a great affection for his godson, Alfonso XII., sends an Apostolic Ablegate to be present at the marriage, and he is the bearer of a wedding ring blessed by his Holiness, as well as a rose in diamonds for the future Queen of Spain. The Countess de Paris has sent to her sister a suite of jewels worthy of figuring in the finest collections in Europe.

The ex-Queen Isabella has sent a letter to the Paris *Figaro* defending herself from certain attacks which have been made upon her in regard to her recent withdrawal from Spain on the eve of her son's marriage with his cousin, the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and on the subject of her relations with her nephew, Don Carlos.

Directions have been sent by the Spanish Government to its representatives at Paris desiring them to hold no further intercourse with the ex-Queen Isabella, and furthermore to acquaint the French Government with this determination. As regards the ex-Queen, she has been forbidden to cross the frontier of Spain, even for the purpose of attending the marriage of her son.

## PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on Wednesday. In a long speech, his Majesty spoke favourably of the condition of the finances, and of the development of the colonies. Slavery was being vigorously suppressed. Measures would be proposed in connection with primary education, and for the improvement of the telegraph and postal services. Earnest attention was called to the proposal for constructing a harbour of refuge in the North. The much-needed bridge over the Douro was a great success. The country was in a peaceful state, and was likely to remain so. In conclusion, his Majesty mentioned with pleasure the visit of the Emperor of Brazil.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Rome last Saturday, and the following new Ministry was declared in the Senate on the same day:—Premier and Foreign, Depretis; Home, Crispi; Public Works, Perez; Finance, Magliani; Instruction, Coppino; War, Mezzacapo; Marine, Brin; Justice, Mancini; Treasury, Bargon. The immense majority of the Italian press (according to the *Times*' correspondent at Rome) is hostile to the new Ministerial combination, especially to Signor Crispi as Minister of the Interior, and Signor Depretis at the Foreign Office. The Senate on Saturday approved of the Calabrian and Sicilian Railway Conventions, and then adjourned.

On Tuesday the King received deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the magistracy, and the principal civil authorities. In replying to the congratulatory addresses presented to him, his Majesty said that subdivisions of parties

should be avoided in the Chamber, as it was necessary to have a compact majority to uphold the interests of the country, whatever might happen. Prince Humbert paid marked attention to Signor Cairoli, who was one of the deputation, saying that his visit was the best augury for the New Year. He was proud to shake hands with a man of such high character.

M. Gambetta arrived last Saturday morning in Rome, and paid a visit to Signor Depretis, the interview lasting an hour.

On Friday morning, Dec. 23, the Pope held a Consistory in his private library. About thirty-five of the Cardinals were present—in fact, all in Rome, except Cardinals Amat, Asquini, and Saint Marc, who were too ill to come. The Pope, sitting up in bed, delivered this allocution in a clear voice:—

Venerable Brethren,—Your presence to-day in such numbers gives us the opportunity, which we gladly seize, to return you and each of you our sincere thanks for the kind offices shown us in this time of our illness. We thank God that we have found you most faithful helpers in bearing the burdens of the Apostolic ministry; and your virtue and your constant affection have contributed to lessen the bitterness of our many sufferings. But, while we rejoice in your love and zeal, we cannot forget that we need daily, more and more, your co-operation and that of all our brethren and of the faithful to obtain the immediate aid of God for the many pressing necessities of us and of the Church. Therefore, we urgently exhort you, and especially those of you who exercise the Episcopal ministry in your dioceses, as well as all the pastors who preside over the Lord's flock throughout the Catholic world, to implore the Divine clemency and to cause prayers to be offered up to God that He may give us, amidst the afflictions of our body, strength of mind to wage vigorously the conflict which must be endured; to regard mercifully the labours and wrongs of the Church; to forgive us all our sins; and, for the glory of His Name, to grant us the gift of goodwill and the fruits of that peace which the angelic choirs announced to mankind at the Saviour's birth.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris gives the following list of creations and publications:—As Cardinal of the Order of Priests, Monsignor Vincenzo Moretti, Archbishop of Ravenna; of the Order of Deacons, Monsignor Antonio Pellegrini, Auditor of the Sacra Rota and Dean of the Clerks of the Reverend Apostolic Chamber; as Archbishop of Nazianzo *in partibus*, Monsignor Angelo di Pietro, translated from Nice; as Archbishop of Chieti, Monsignor Luigi dei Principi Ratto Scitta, a priest of Palermo; as Bishop of Fano, D. Camillo Santavi, Roman priest, Rector and Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Roman Pontifical College; as Bishop of Fricarico, D. Camillo Siciliano dei Marchesi di Rende, a Neapolitan priest; as Bishop of Nice, in France, D. Mitteo Vittorio Balain, a priest of the diocese of Viviers, Rector of the Diocesan Seminary of Frejus; as Bishop of Pella *in partibus*, D. Gaetano Leonardo Battice, a priest of Ghent, deputy coadjutor with future succession to Monsignor Henri Francois Bracy, Bishop of Ghent. Finally, the postulation was made to his Holiness for the Sacred Pallium of the Archiepiscopal Church of Chieti.

The Pope held another Consistory last Monday, at which Cardinals Manning, Regnier, Brossais, St. Marc, Moretti, and Pellegrini received the hat. His Holiness nominated several Bishops, including Mgr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross. The Rev. Father Overhals was designated as Apostolic Vicar at Calcutta. The Consistory was held in the private library of the Pope, who sat in a bed specially made for him. His voice is stated to have been clear and strong, he appeared to be gathering strength, and bore the fatigue of the ceremonial well. Audiences were given on Wednesday as usual by the Pope, whose condition is reported to remain unchanged.

## GERMANY.

On Monday the Emperor and Empress attended a service at the Cathedral on the occasion of the close of the year.

Special orders were given on Tuesday by the Emperor William, in receiving the New-Year's congratulations of the Generals and the army, that the customary addresses should not on this occasion be presented. The Emperor delivered a short speech, in the course of which he expressed a hope that the year would be a happy one for the whole Empire as well as for each individual.

The order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the Emperor's gift, has been conferred upon M. de Gontaut-Biron, the retiring French Ambassador to this Court.

Lieutenant-General von Kunst, the oldest officer in the German army, died at Munich a few days ago. He was in his ninety-ninth year, had been in service eighty-five years, and fought in the battle of Neu Brisach, in 1793.

The German Army Estimates for the year 1878-9 amount to 294,794,240 marks, the mark of the new denomination being equal to the English shilling. This amount shows an increase of 1,820,000 marks.

The King of Bavaria has conferred the grand cross of the Bavarian order of the Crown upon Herr Lütz, his Minister of Public Worship.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The order of the Golden Fleece has been bestowed by the Emperor Francis Joseph on Count Andrassy, to whom the decoration was transmitted last Tuesday morning.

## RUSSIA.

According to the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, the Emperor has granted an amnesty for press offences.

Intelligence received at St. Petersburg from Daghestan states that tranquillity has been restored in that province.

## GREECE.

The Queen has gone to the camp at Chalcis, where she was received with cheers. The King has left the camp of Thebes, and arrived at Chalcis, the garrison of which, amounting to 6000 men, gave him an enthusiastic reception. He visited the depôts of military stores, and held a review of three regiments of infantry in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. Cries in favour of war were raised.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Robinson, the Governor of the State of New York, in his message at the opening of the State Legislature, urges a return to specie payments as a cure for the evils of the present financial situation.

Mr. Fechter, who has for some time been absent from the stage, has reappeared at the Broadway Theatre, New York, in "The Count of Monte Cristo."

The Secretary of the United States Treasury reports that the savings' banks of that country hold deposits exceeding 843,000,000 dols., belonging to 2,300,000 persons, and he says that the heavy losses which have been sustained through the funds of such banks being improvidently lent on insufficient security have inflicted far greater injury than would a similar loss suffered by persons engaged in commercial pursuits. What he proposes (and the President recommends the scheme) is that small sums be received at the postal money-order offices, and Government certificates for the amount be issued, convertible on demand of the holder into 4 per cent bonds of the United States, the money thus received to be applied in the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest and now redeemable at par. The Secretary believes that by some such system the great body of the public debt might be reduced to its smallest possible burden and distributed among the people of the United States.

## CANADA.

According to a Reuter's telegram from Ottawa, the Dominion Cabinet has passed an Order in Council asking the



Home Government to remove all restrictions upon the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom.

#### THE CAPE COLONIES.

The war with the Galekas does not appear to be so near its termination as was anticipated by some. A *Times* despatch from Capetown, dated Dec. 11, states that there is a great agitation on the frontier, owing to the warlike attitude of the Galekas and the return of Krell's Galekas to the Transkei. Sir Bartle Frere told the deputation that he did not see the use of calling Parliament. He considered that the situation was one of extreme danger. He had written for troops from home, and had done his best with the resources at his disposal. If the colonial forces were augmented he hoped to avoid a breach of the peace within the colony. He had called for 600 men, to be enrolled for three months. The British troops, under Colonel Glyn, have moved across the Kei to Ibeka at Tloleeni. Every soldier was sent from Capetown on the 10th, by the Active and the Florence, including Colonel Elgee, with Artillery and Engineers, and Colonel Lambert, with the headquarters of the 88th Regiment. The Active supplies a naval brigade of bluejackets and marines, to be landed on the Caffrarian coast. From Natal there is news of Cetewayo's army occupying the disputed territory on the Transvaal border. Sir T. Shepstone has sent another message to the chief.

#### INDIA.

By a telegram received through Reuter's agency we learn that on Tuesday the Viceroy of India held chapters of the Orders of the Bath and the Star of India. Scindia was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and there were several investitures of the Star of India, General Kennedy being among the recipients.

There was no news from the seat of war on the frontier. Approval of the financial measures proposed by the Indian Government to meet the famine expenditure is unanimously expressed by the Calcutta newspapers, especially in regard to the abolition of the customs lines and the equalisation of the salt duties. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that, in pursuance of the new fiscal policy announced last week by Sir John Strachey, bills have been introduced in the Legislative Council for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, and for the levying of additional rates on land in the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The Bombay papers condemn the raising of the salt tax.

The following telegram has been received at the India Office from the Viceroy:—

Season telegram from Dec. 22 to Dec. 23.  
Madras.—General prospects continue good. Prices continue falling slowly. Crops harvested; out-turn from half to full. Standing crops in good condition. Heavy rain in Tanjore, Madras, Tinnevely damaged dry crops. Imports of rice from Burmah are slight, but those from Calcutta continue active. On works, 202,323; gratuitous, 231,432.

Bombay.—No material change. Slight showers in parts of four districts, and beneficial rain in Mysore. Weather clear and cool. Fever prevalent. Crops generally in good condition. On works, 45,163; gratuitous, 15,491.

Hyderabad.—No change reported. Rabi prospects good in assigned districts.

In Central India weather unseasonably hot, and scarcity of water reported from Bundelkhand.

In Rajpootana, Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Oude prospects continue favourable; improved in parts where more rain fell during the week.

Bengal.—Weather seasonable, prospects fair; but some rain wanted in Behar and Chota Nagpore. No rain reported from Pooree, but weather said to be seasonable.

Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy and close. Crops in two districts damaged by recent rains, but prospects generally fair.

In Assam and Burmah, reaping going on; prospects good.

We propose, owing to favourable and settled prospects, to discontinue our weekly telegrams, but will keep your Lordship fully informed from time to time of state of affairs and our proceedings.

Owing to the favourable and settled prospects, it is proposed to discontinue the weekly telegrams respecting the famine; but the Secretary of State will be kept fully informed from time to time of the state of affairs and the proceedings of the Indian Government.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Archibald Michie, the Agent-General of Victoria, has received from the Chief Secretary of that colony a telegram, dated Dec. 21, stating that the Appropriation Bill, the Defence Bill (providing for forts and armaments as recommended by Sir William Jervois), the Exhibition Bill, and other bills adopted by the Government and Assembly, have been rejected by the Council, and that both Houses have adjourned over the Christmas holidays, to meet early in February. The telegram states that the Government and a large majority of the Assembly are in accord in support of the rejected bills.

The New South Wales mail, by the San Francisco route, has arrived with news from Sydney to Nov. 16. Of the state of political affairs in the colony we have had much later information by telegraph. The *Sydney Morning Herald* of Nov. 16 publishes the following items of general news:—A sign of Christian unity among Protestant denominations was apparent on Friday last. During the time that the Presbyterian Assembly has been sitting here, its members have dined together each day at the Metropolitan Hotel, King-street. On Friday last, Vicar-General Cowper and some other clergymen of the Church of England accepted invitations to be present, and, after dinner the same day, the Dean and Rev. T. B. Tress delivered addresses full of Christian courtesy and brotherly kindness towards their Presbyterian friends. Two notable voyages have been accomplished within the last six weeks. The Orient liners Lusitania and Cuzco have made passages of forty-one days each between Adelaide and Plymouth—the former was homeward bound through the Suez Canal, and the latter came out via the Cape of Good Hope. This rapidity of passage will either lead to a modification of the mail contracts and subsidies, or the subsidised companies will have to shorten the time occupied in the passage from forty-six to thirty-five days. The Bishop of Melbourne invited Mr. Creswick, the tragedian, to give readings at Bishop's Court, in the presence of the clergy. The Hon. George Allen, one of our oldest and most useful colonists, died on Nov. 3, at his residence at Toxteth Park, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Although a member of the Upper House, he was not a prominent politician, but his life of active benevolence will long be remembered.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of an international exhibition at Sydney in 1879, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales. Sir John Robertson, the Premier, has expressed his approval of the scheme, and has consented to assist the society's efforts—first, by gazetted intention; and, secondly, by officially notifying the fact to the home authorities, and inviting the co-operation of some of the most distinguished personages of England and the Continent in the capacity of a commission. It is anticipated that many of the articles shown at the coming Paris Exhibition will be transhipped to Sydney.

The Minister of Agriculture and Education for South Australia has given notice that the Government offer a bonus of £500 for the first 500 tons of sugar grown and manufactured in the "Northern Territory" of the colony before Sept. 30, 1879. The "Northern Territory," which was lately incorporated with the colony of South Australia, comprises the central portion of the most northern districts of the continent, and embraces an area of about 120,000 square miles. Its chief

town, Palmerston, is connected with Adelaide by the Central Australian Telegraph, and the title of "Central Australia" would be more applicable to the colony than its present name, which was originally adopted when it only comprised one third of its present area. Another bonus of £500 is offered for the discovery of a new paying alluvial gold-field in the "Northern Territory." The conditions are that the discoverer's claim shall not be less than five miles from any alluvial gold-field at present being worked, and the bonus will not be paid until 5000 oz. of gold have been obtained within a radius of five miles from the "claim" first discovered.

Steps have been taken for reorganising the Jersey militia force, in accordance with instructions from the War Office.

A serious explosion of dynamite, which almost entirely destroyed a factory, has occurred at Gerona, on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

It is announced that, in the presence of three members of the French Institute, M. Cailletet has effected the liquefaction of hydrogen, azote, and atmospheric gas, thus proving that all gases can be liquefied.

Intelligence has been received from Queensland of the safe arrival of the emigrant-ship Scottish Hero with her passengers at Rockhampton on Dec. 12, having made the passage out in eighty-six days.

The Rev. Horace Waller has received the following despatch relating to a recent exploration of the Albert Nyanza, in Central Africa, by an officer in the service of the Khedive:—"Colonel Mason has been round the Lake Albert in a steamer, and corroborates the fact of its 'being a comparatively small land-locked lake.'"

The steamer William Coulman, belonging to the Goole Steam-Ship Company (Limited), from Goole to Rotterdam, struck Maasuis pier, at the mouth of the Maas River, in entering port on Monday evening and destroyed the light-house. The steamer sustained so much injury that she had to be put ashore to prevent sinking. All hands were saved except the steward.

A bill has recently passed the Legislature of New Zealand having for its object the protection of the indigenous birds of the country of which any specimens still remain. Among the rarer native varieties included in the schedule are the ibis, lyre bird, satin bird, and bower bird; but robins, wrens, finches, larks, water-rails, and cuckoos are placed under the protective clauses of the Act.

The Netherlands School Museum, at Amsterdam, was opened a short time ago in presence of Mr. Hoemskerck (recently Prime Minister of Holland) and several authorities connected with the Educational Department. Mr. A. van Otterloo, for the committee, in his opening speech alluded to the valuable co-operation of England in the exhibition. The authorities afterwards inspected the museum, and expressed their high appreciation of the collections of school appliances exhibited by the School Board for London and others.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cairo telegraphs that Mr. Stanley, the African traveller, had arrived there, and was to be entertained in the evening at a banquet given in his honour by Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P. The principal English and American visitors and residents and a considerable number of Egyptian Pashas had accepted Sir George Elliot's invitations; and this Anglo-American New-Year's Day entertainment was expected to be one of the most brilliant and noteworthy incidents of the Cairo season.

A floating dock similar to that at Bermuda, but constructed of wood instead of iron, is projected at Fremantle, West Australia. The Government of the colony has offered a bonus of £2000 for the construction of such a dock, which will tend greatly to develop the commerce of the colony. The timber to be employed is the wood of the celebrated jarrah forests of the country, which is admirably adapted for the purpose and for shipbuilding generally. It will be placed in Careening Bay, where it will be sheltered from the weather at all times of the year; its size will be sufficient to accommodate vessels of 1000 tons register.

#### POLITICS.—ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Wharncliffe and seconded by the Earl of Loudoun.

To a deputation of gentlemen interested in the commerce of the Cape of Good Hope, the Earl of Carnarvon on Wednesday stated that the attitude of the Zulu King was the matter which gave him much concern. He had, however, the fullest confidence both in Sir Bartle Frere and in Sir T. Shepstone. These troubles were a great argument in favour of the union of the South African colonies. The 90th Regiment and a battery of artillery would leave this country for the Cape in a few days. With regard to the war in the East, which was felt to have a bearing upon South African commerce, no material change had taken place in the situation, and therefore the attitude of the British Government remained the same—watchfulness of real British interests and neutrality as regarded the belligerents. Upon one thing the Government was resolved, that this country must have a voice in the settlement of the question, as it was one that affected Europe. He deprecated the raising of any alarm, and denied that diplomacy was incapable of accomplishing a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a correspondent at Sheffield, alludes to the popular impression that the early summoning of Parliament is associated with proposed measures which would have a tendency towards war and increased taxation. To such measures his belief is that those who have taken the part of the subject races in the Turkish Empire are resolutely opposed, and that, if necessary, steps should be taken to obtain a declaration of national opinion in that sense. Mr. Gladstone holds that the circumstances of the war in no respect warrant a deviation from our neutrality. Mr. Bright has also written a letter in which he declares that a war would soon destroy the present Government, as it destroyed the Government of Lord Aberdeen.

The annual dinner of the North of England Commercial Travellers' Association was held yesterday week at Newcastle. Mr. Cowen, M.P., presided. In responding to the toast of "Lords and Commons," Mr. Hammond, M.P., said Parliament would presently have to speak out its opinion of affairs in the East. He hoped it would do so with the patriotism which had always characterised it; and, if they had to draw the sword, that they would do it on behalf of freedom, liberty, and humanity, and not solely for the protection of what were called British interests. Mr. Palmer, M.P., speaking on the same subject, said he endorsed in their entirety the sentiments expressed by Mr. Cross and Lord Derby. The keeping of the Suez Canal was a matter of great importance; the protectorate of Egypt was equally so; and he hoped if the Government had any proposal to submit that it would be more in that direction

than in support of Turkey. Mr. Cowen, in proposing success to the association, spoke of depressed trade all over the world. This he attributed to the large outlay on railways, &c., in America and other countries, and he contended that when these works have had time to develop themselves trade would return with all its old vigour.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., in addressing his constituents at Wrexham yesterday week, on the Eastern Question, said the real cause of our failure in settling it lay in our never having sufficiently realised the fact that Turkey in Europe was a doomed and falling Power. If Russia got to Constantinople she might thank Lord Beaconsfield. Parliament had been summoned, and if this were done to take the members and nation into the councils of the Cabinet, it was a wise and loyal resolve; but if the object was to ask for the endorsement of a policy of war and armed preparation, which was but a step removed from actual war, he would ask what had occurred to justify such a tremendous responsibility. Certainly not danger to British interests. And let England be sure before she went to war that it was in a just and righteous cause. Resolutions in favour of this view were carried with acclamation.

At Greenock the Liberals are still divided between three candidates, while the Conservatives have cordially united in the support of Sir James Fergusson. Sir James has arrived in Greenock, and held a meeting at the Tontine Hotel with his committee. A comprehensive organisation in his favour is in progress. In his address, he states that he has always held Conservative opinions, but is none the less alive to the need which altered times and circumstances evince for amendment, alteration, and progress, to deny which, when the need is proved, would be to imperil the existence of what we desire to preserve. With reference to the Eastern Question, he is persuaded that our Government should interfere no sooner and no further than humanity, honour, and national interests demand.

There were two meetings last Saturday afternoon in Trafalgar-square, one to protest against Russian aggression and the other to express an emphatic opinion in opposition to the idea of this country being drawn into war; but the antagonism between the two parties led to confusion and some violence, the speakers could not be heard, and the resolutions were carried in dumb show.—At a meeting of working men at the Cannon-street Hotel in the evening, Mr. Edmond Beales in the chair, resolutions urging upon the Government a policy of strict neutrality during the present crisis, and deprecating any increase of the naval and military services, on the ground that the country is already well provided with means of national defence, were adopted.—At a conference in the Caxton-buildings, Paternoster-square, held on Tuesday, it was decided to present a memorial to the Queen imploring her Majesty's Government to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality during all negotiations for a treaty of peace. It was further determined to make immediate arrangements for a requisition to the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting in the Guildhall at the earliest date possible.—A meeting of delegates of workmen's clubs in the metropolis has passed a resolution against England taking part in the war, and resolved to hold a demonstration on the eve of the opening of Parliament.

Sir Wilfred Lawson and Sir Charles Dilke were present on Wednesday night at a political meeting held at Ireby, under the auspices of the West Cumberland Liberal Association. Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave an exposition of the principles by which the Liberal party sought to remedy abuses. Sir Charles Dilke, after referring to the burials controversy and the franchise question, said he should be sorry to insinuate that a Government which had in it such men as Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Mr. Cross could think of so stupendous a crime as involving this country in war. Mr. C. Howard, M.P., also strongly opposed the idea of this country going to war.

Mr. Rylands, M.P., seconded a resolution in favour of neutrality at a public meeting called at Warrington on Wednesday for the purpose of expressing an opinion to that effect. The hon. member vehemently condemned any practical interference by England in the war, saying that the true British interests were the personal welfare of each member of the nation.

The Earl of Jersey and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., were among those present at the annual Druids' dinner in Oxford on Tuesday. The noble Lord, in acknowledging the toast of "The House of Peers," expressed his conviction that, though the Government had been beset with many difficulties in carrying out their Eastern policy, every effort would be made by them to bring about peace between Russia and Turkey. Sir W. Harcourt, in replying to the toast of "The Members for the City," remarked that, while the past ten years during which his political connection with Oxford had subsisted had been a period of prosperity and peace to this country, we had now fallen in various ways on troubled times. With regard to the war in the East, he cordially echoed the wish of Lord Jersey; and his New-Year's salutation should be "Peace, peace."

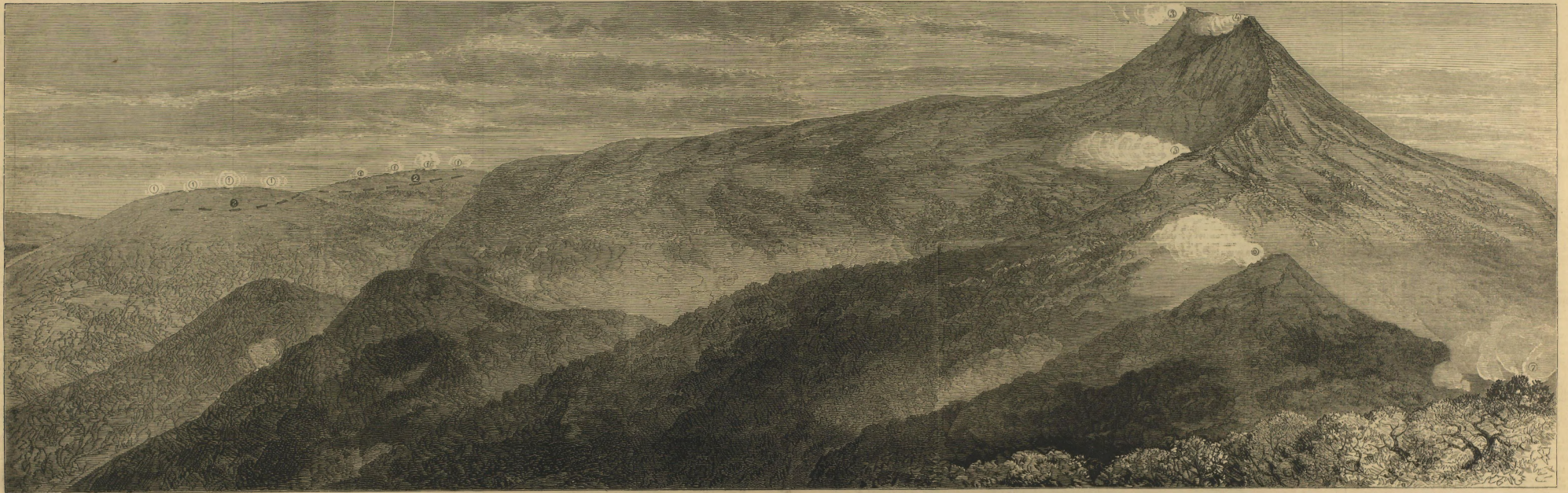
The National Reform Union has issued to all its branches an address to Englishmen deprecating war. It points out that past wars have given this generation an enormous inheritance of taxation, and that the interest of the mass of the people lies in the maintenance of peace. War, it adds, would postpone all reforms, including those of the land laws, which cannot be accomplished without Parliamentary reform, by the assimilation of the county and borough franchises and a redistribution of seats. The people are exhorted to promote peace, retrenchment, and reform.

Numerous meetings in favour of maintaining neutrality in the present war are being held. At Sheffield a public meeting has been called for Monday next. The Congregational churches in the town are passing resolutions urging the Government to maintain the policy of strict neutrality.

Resolutions in favour of continued neutrality have been passed by the Chambers of Commerce at Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford; and by the Town Councils of Leeds, Birmingham, Oldham, Bury, and Burnley. On Tuesday the Mayor of Bristol, in opening the first meeting of the council for the new year, expressed a hope that the unnecessary and aggressive war which was being waged in the east of Europe might be brought to a peaceable solution.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland was waited upon at Dublin Castle, last Monday, by a deputation representing a new working men's organisation in favour of the Sunday closing of public-houses; and, in reply to their statements, denied that the Government had formed its views on the subject from the standpoint of the English publicans, and stated that his own opinions had been formed independently of such influence.—In consequence of this reply the Irish members are taking steps to place their views before the Government previous to the opening of Parliament. A memorial expressing a strong hope that the Government will not allow another Session to pass without a settlement of the question being arrived at, in the course of a few days, been signed by more than half the Irish representatives.





1 and 2 Russian Batteries and Earthworks.

3, 4, 5, 6. Turkish Batteries on crest of hill.

7. Turkish Batteries behind Head-quarters, from which Mehmet Ali was compelled to move by the Russian fire.

Road to Orkhanieh along valley below.

THE WAR: TURKISH AND RUSSIAN POSITIONS NEAR KAMARLI.



LEFT REDOUBT IN MEHEMET ALI'S LINES, NEAR KAMARLI.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF MEHEMET ALI, NEAR KAMARLI, AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASS TO ORKHANIEH.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A Happy New Year! That is to say, if the year 1878 really began on Tuesday last; a fact respecting which I need scarcely observe that the learned entertain grave doubts. I should like to be told of a topic touching which the learned fail to be very dubious indeed. The Jewish, the Egyptian, and the Greek Calendars did not place the commencement of the year at our starting-point; and our January is only a comparatively modern invention of Numa Pompilius, possibly due to a caprice of the Nymph Egeria, who had "taken up" for the moment that plausible, double-faced deity Janus. It is curious to remember that it was not until the year 1752 that the First of January became the initial day of the legal, as it had long before been of the popular, year. Previously the year for lawyers began, following the old Jewish computation, on the Twenty-Fifth of March, which is still the first day of the Financial year. Do you not remember, when you were at school, how sorely puzzled you used to be at the statement that King Charles the First had his head cut off on the Thirtieth of January 1648-9? Popularly, the Martyr was beheaded in 1649; legally, in 1648.

In a practical sense it did not matter much; nor does it matter more now. "January," or "Wolf's Month," or "Acfter-Yule;"

Janivier,  
Freeze the pot upon the fier;

"Lauwmaand" (the Dutch January), "Nivose" (part of which, with a bit of "Pluviose," make up the French revolutionary January), "First Month" (as the Quakers say), all these terms are convertible, and amount to the same thing—namely, that on Tuesday last it was high water at London Bridge at 12.13 p.m.; that dog licenses had to be taken out; and it was the anniversary of the birth of Edmund Burke, Baron Trenck, and Miss Edgeworth, and of the death of Louis XII. of France, Silvio Pellico, the Italian patriot, and Wycherley, the comic dramatist; and of how many more millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions, and quintillions of human beings, I wonder?

By-the-way, what is a Billion? There is no need to be ashamed of uncertainty in the matter, seeing that in the *Times* the liveliest of squabbles has been going on between sundry arithmetical Wise Men of Gotham as to the real capacity of a billion. The last authority who has written to the leading journal on this momentous point states that in England a billion means a million of millions (1,000,000,000,000); whereas a French billion is only a milliard, or a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). In *Webster's Dictionary* (Routledge, 1875) the difference between English and French billions is explained, old Cotgrave being given as the authority for the French computation. But what is a "trillion"? *The Library Dictionary* (Collins, Glasgow, 1872) tells us that a trillion is, according to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed (1,000,000,000,000,000,000). Fatal zeros! My brain began to swim after this; and I agreed with my old friend Lord Dundreary, who had condescended to call on me to wish me a Happy New Year in my garret, that there were things which "no fellow can understand."

I hear great things of the taste and judgment brought to bear on the selection of the pictures in the forthcoming Winter Exhibition, at the Royal Academy, of the Works of the Old Masters, the private view of which will take place this instant Saturday. In particular, am I told of some superb views of Whitehall and Charing-cross, executed by the grand Venetian Antonio da Canal, whom picture-dealers and catalogue-makers call indifferently Canaletto and Canaletti. These views, I take it, must be the pictures painted by Antonio during his visit to England for his patron the Duke of Northumberland. The Charing-Cross and Whitehall pictures I remember to have seen a few years since in some loan-collection; and they peculiarly impressed me with a persuasion of the marvellous dexterity of the artist as a painter of bricks and mortar. In the dead-wall of the side of the Banqueting House, looking towards Westminster, the bricks bear a well-nigh poetical aspect. The fact is not to be wondered at. In the Campanile, at Venice, Canaletto had had before him perhaps the most sumptuous model of bricklaying in Europe.

Mr. Spurgeon has been lecturing very entertainingly and instructively, as is the wont, whether in lecturing or preaching, of that admirable pastor, on Candles. Was there not a Saxon King whose mamma in his childhood used to whip him, when he was naughty, with candles? Were they "fours," I wonder, or "sixes"? I was speaking just now of Charles I.; and, oddly enough, Mr. Spurgeon's Candle lecture has brought to my mind the circumstance recorded by Herbert that, on the night preceding the execution, which the King passed at St. James's, the Royal bed-chamber was dimly illumined "not by a lamp or candle, but by a great cake of wax set in a silver basin." This is the earliest mention of a "night-light" that I have been able to discover; but there must have been a wick to the "great cake of wax." The strangest kind of candle that ever I heard of is one said to be used by some fisherfolk in an island of the Gulf of Bothnia, where there is a peculiarly oleaginous kind of duck. The duck is skinned (I hope after death), a twisted bundle of reeds is passed through the body; the wick is kindled, and the candle-duck is stuck in a fisherman's jack-boot to illumine his humble home. An epicure might light up his dining-room with ortolans or *becafici*; and a *terrine* of *pâté de foie gras* would not form at all a bad substitute for the Caroline "cake of wax," and would save us, especially at Christmas time, a world of indigestion.

Statistics are not much in my way (and I hope not much in yours, good reader); I have always found that excessive attention to figures has a tendency to soften the brain and harden the heart; but, this being plum-pudding season, I cannot help culling from the *Garden* the simple yet colossal statement that from Malaga alone we imported, between August, 1876, and June, 1877, no fewer than 1,343,000 boxes of raisins, while from the Morea we received in 1876 the amazing quantity of 53,000 tons—yes, tons—of currants out of a total crop of 70,000 tons. The United States came next, with 6431 tons. Large importations of currants also reach us from the Ionian Islands, in particular from Zante; and I remember a Greek gentleman telling me last January at Athens that for many generations his countrymen were utterly unable to understand what the English wanted with so many currants. It was popularly believed for a time that the expressed juice of the fruit was used in England for the purposes of dyeing; but when the Septinsular Republic came under the Protectorate of Great Britain, and the Ionians began to observe the gigantic amount of plum-pudding consumed by the English officers and soldiers and their families at Christmas, the currant mystery was at once cleared up.

Poor Gustav Courbet, the painter, will not be pestered any more with writs and executions on the part of the French Government, who had determined that the unlucky artist

should defray the cost of the re-erection of the Place Vendôme Column, which in a moment of madness he had helped to demolish. Courbet is gone to a land where there are no duns, and where debtors are at rest. He is dead. I cannot help thinking that the great body of French artists treated their erring brother both cruelly and shabbily. Courbet had expiated his brief and silly adherence to the Commune by fine and imprisonment. After that (looking at his acknowledged talent and at the blamelessness of his character) they might have left him alone. But the civil tribunals worried him with actions for damages; and his fellow-painters sent him sternly to Coventry, the jury of the Salon contumeliously refusing to admit his works to the annual exhibition of fine arts. So the poor man died of dropsy *plus* a broken heart. He is well out of his trouble. The French Treasury had hung the Vendôme Column round the unfortunate artist's neck, just as the slain albatross was hung round the neck of the "Ancient Mariner."

To light upon a fable with which everybody is not familiar is, as the Americans would say, "some punkins." Everybody knows the fable so charmingly rendered by La Fontaine of *La Cigale et la Fourmi*, which has lent part of its name to the comedy of the "Grasshopper," which Mr. Hollingshead has brought out with so much taste, spirit, and success at the Gaiety Theatre. But, only the other day, I chanced to light, in a little French periodical for children, on a most amusing "variant" on La Fontaine's fable. It was called "*La Fourmi et la Cigale*." Once upon a time there was a lazy ant who, in summer time, while the grasshopper was singing, listened to her, and did no work at all. The grasshopper happened to be in luck, and, with the usual generosity of the thoughtless, gave freely of her belongings to the ant, who promised faithfully to repay her after harvest. Winter-time came; and, of course, the light-heeled grasshopper soon began to feel the pangs of starvation; so she repaired to the dwelling of the ant, who was still as idle as ever, but had just administered to the will of her uncle, a wealthy cornfactor, and was doing very well indeed. When she was reminded of her promise, what did the ungrateful insect say? Thus she replied: "*Connais pas, Madame la Cigale*. Times are hard, and corn is dear. *Bonjour*." And she shut the door in the grasshopper's face. There is, it strikes me, a refined cynicism in this "variant" of the fable which surpasses the simply brutal "*Dancez*" of La Fontaine.

Mm.: Touching theatres, and touching the newest thing in "servantism," I wanted a housemaid lately—unhappily, no uncommon want. Numerous advertisements in the daily papers. Many days of failure in finding an eligible Phyllis. A tall young woman, nice, neat, somewhat severe of aspect, calls. Interview, back drawing-room. Requirements explained, terms agreed upon. Small family, good wages, all found, kind treatment. Day out. Church. Excellent reference for three years' character. Tall young woman departs. In less than a quarter of an hour she returns and leaves this terrible message:—"Miss Nokes (say Nokes) declines to take the situation, as she is given to understand that you are theatrical people." Theatrical people! Wretched I, who do not go to the play once in six months. But I want to know whether "theatrical people" are to be sternly denied the assistance of servants? May not Mr. J. L. Toole have a cook? Must Mr. Henry Irving entirely dispense with the service of a valet? and may not Mrs. Bancroft be allowed one small parlour-maid? G. A. S.

Among the Acts which took effect on Tuesday was one to secure to married women in Scotland their property and earnings. With regard to husbands, they are only to be liable for ante-nuptial debts on the property derived from their wives.

Sir John Astley, Bart., M.P., in consideration of the three very bad seasons which have done so much damage to agriculturists, has returned 10 per cent to his Lincolnshire tenants whose rentals are over £200 per annum, and 15 per cent on those under that amount.

The splendid iron bridge which spans the Foyle at Londonderry was opened on Tuesday by Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Governor of the Irish Society of London. The sum of £80,000 was required to free the bridge. One half was contributed by the Irish Society, and the remainder procured by taxation spread over twenty years. The event was celebrated by a banquet in the Corporation Hall in the evening.

Sixteen farms have been entered in competition for the prizes, to the value of £240, offered for best managed farms by the Bristol local committee for promoting this year's show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The competition is limited to tenant farmers in Gloucestershire, the Eastern Division of Somersetshire, and the Northern Division of Wiltshire. Of the number entered thirteen are dairy or stock farms, only three coming in the classes for arable farms.

Miss Ryland, who as presented Birmingham with two public parks, one at Canon-hill and the other at Small-heath, representing together over a hundred acres of wooded land, has expressed her desire to contribute £4000 towards the laying out of the last-named park, in addition to £10,000 which she has expended upon the embellishment of the former. Her offer has been gladly accepted by the Birmingham Town Council. It is stated that the value of Miss Ryland's benefactions to the town now amount to about £100,000.—The council approved of application being made by the Midland Institute to the Charity Commissioners for an order authorising the institute to borrow a sum not exceeding £25,000 for enlarging and improving the institute buildings.

A meeting of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Collieries Association has been held at Cardiff, when delegates from all the colliery districts in South Wales attended. The masters, owing to the depressed state of the coal trade, required a reduction of 10 per cent on the colliers' wages. The men agreed to accept a reduction of 5 per cent, and to this, after a long discussion, the masters also agreed. The reduction takes place at once, and is to continue for three months. The distress at Merthyr and its neighbourhood continues to be very great. It was reported to the school board that numbers of the children were in a state of absolute nudity, and utterly unable to attend school; while many of those who did attend were in a starving condition.—Great distress exists also among the workpeople in South Staffordshire. It is estimated that in one part of the town of Wolverhampton, inhabited by unemployed ironworkers and miners, 10,000 out of a population of 15,000 or 20,000 are in actual want. A meeting was held on the subject last Saturday, when a relief fund was started and a committee of management appointed.—The strike in the cotton trade at Macclesfield, after lasting a fortnight, and throwing 600 hands out of employment, has terminated. The operatives agreed to accept the reduction of 5 per cent if production was lessened—over-production, they contend, being the cause of the present depression of trade. The masters have so far complied, having agreed to work the mills only from daylight till dark, promising that when trade revives and full time is resumed the reduction shall be abated.

## The Extra Supplement.

The large Engraving presented as an Extra Supplement with this week's Number of our Journal will be viewed by many readers with peculiar interest, when the arrival in England of Mr. H. M. Stanley, after his recent laborious and courageous performances of Central African travel, is expected within a few days. It will be remembered that Mr. Stanley, when he had crossed the entire continent, as Captain Cameron did, from Lake Tanganyika, which is about six hundred miles inland on the east side of Africa, to the western or Atlantic Ocean shore, following the river Lualaba till its mighty stream proved identical with the Congo, and thence descending to the Portuguese settlements of Loanda, chose for good reasons to come home by going round the Cape. He had promised, like Dr. Livingstone, that he would not leave his native African followers, but would himself take them to Zanzibar, where they had been hired, or to Bagamoyo, on the opposite mainland, within an easy distance of their homes. In order to fulfil this promise, though suffering, while at Loanda in August, from the effects of his terrible repeated attacks of fever, as well as from those of hunger and fatigue, he did not seek an opportunity of sailing direct for England, but preferred going to Capetown, thence to Zanzibar, and finally by the Red Sea and Suez route to Europe. The Commodore in command of the British naval squadron on the West Coast station was ordered by our Government to place H.M.S. *Industry* at the disposal of Mr. Stanley for the conveyance of himself and his party to Capetown; and the scene represented in our Engraving, on board the deck of that vessel, was one witnessed by her officers and seamen during the voyage. It is merely a head-shaving operation performed by a native barber for the sanitary benefit of the patient, who had been suffering from illness; but the process was, it seems from the sketch we have received, an affair of some importance to his fellow-countrymen in the ship, and they watched its execution with such eager curiosity as to display their characteristic temper and demeanour in a more lively style than usual. This afforded the occasion for our Correspondent's Sketch, in which Mr. Stanley himself, quietly looking on, is the principal figure.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Tuesday's *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Lord Lytton, her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; of Cherif Pasha, the Foreign Minister of the Khedive, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Star of India; and of Sir Richard Temple to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander, and Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be a Knight Commander of the order.

Sir Henry Elliott, who up to this time has held the office of Ambassador to the Porte, is gazetted Ambassador to the Court at Vienna. He is succeeded as Ambassador at Constantinople by Mr. Layard, "Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain."

The *Gazette* announces the following colonial appointments:—Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada, to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that island; George Dundas, Esq., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that island; and Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago, to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that island.

The following Consular appointments have also been made:—Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, C.B., now Consul at Canton, to be Consul-General for the Consular District of Shanghai; James Mongan, Esq., now Consul for the cities and districts of Tien-Tsin and Peking, to be Consul for the Consular District of Canton; Chaloner Alabaster, Esq., now Consul at Ningpo, to be Consul for Tien-Tsin and Peking; Walter Edward King, Esq., now Consul at Tai-Wan, to be Consul for the Consular District of Ichang; Arthur Davenport, Esq., now Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be Consul for the Consular District of Tang-Chow (Che-Foo); Robert James Forrest, Esq., now Vice-Consul at Canton, to be Consul for Wen-Chow; William Marsh Cooper, Esq., now Vice-Consul at Kiu-Kiang, to be Consul for Ningpo; Arthur Rotch Hewlett, Esq., to be Consul for Tai-Wan; George Phillips, Esq., to be Consul for Kiu-Kiang; William Gavin Stronach, Esq., to be Consul for Pak-Hoi; Christopher Thomas Gardner, Esq., to be Consul for Kiung-Chow; Herbert James Allen, Esq., to be Consul for Chin-Kiang; Thomas Watters, Esq., to be Consul for Wuhu; Alexander Frater, Esq., to be Consul for Tamsuy; Clement Francis Romilly Allen, Esq., to be Vice-Consul for Shanghai; and George Jamieson, Esq., to be Vice-Consul for Pagoda Island.

The Queen has conferred the honour of the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on Mr. Francis Clare Ford, her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Karlsruhe and Darmstadt, who has been acting as the British Agent before the Fisheries Commission at Halifax; upon the Hon. Edward John Monson, her Majesty's Consul at Pesth; and upon Mr. Thomas Wolley, the Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.

The *London Gazette* of yesterday week did not contain a single adjudication of bankruptcy, either in town or country.

Major-General Edward Newdigate has been appointed to the command of the Chatham district, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. Erskine, whose period of service has expired.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Northumberland, to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, in the room of Earl Grey, resigned.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, was present on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Boys' Refuge, the Mayor of Manchester presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Charles Reed said it was time that the upper ten thousand should understand what the lower part of the community was doing, and how they were faring. He was glad to think that the upper classes were awakened to a sense of their responsibility on this question. Lord Derby, who had presided at one of their meetings, had said a wise thing when he advised them to begin early with these friendless children. In London, he was glad to say, they had the testimony not only of the magistrates and judges, but also of the governors of prisons, that there was a great diminution of youthful offenders; and they had broken up, through the agency of the School Board, all the gangs of young thieves in the metropolis. He agreed with the suggestion, as to young children being in the streets at night for the purpose of selling newspapers and matches, that the Government ought to call the attention of Parliament to the subject, with the view to prohibit children being allowed to traffic in the streets at such unseemly hours. The Bishop of Manchester also addressed the meeting.





MR. STANLEY AND SOME OF HIS AFRICAN FOLLOWERS ON BOARD H.M.S. INDUSTRY.

SKETCHED FROM LIFE.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday afternoon the actual taking-down of Temple Bar was begun.

The visitors during Christmas week to the South Kensington Museum numbered 38,844. The average of the corresponding week in previous years was 36,257.

The annual ball in aid of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on the 23rd inst.

The biennial dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption will take place, at Willis's Rooms, on Feb. 20, when Lord Carnarvon will occupy the chair.

The winter term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes (in connection with the Society of Arts and South Kensington), at 28, Baker-street, Portman-square, will begin on Monday next, Jan. 7. The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes will be held in February.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Court of Governors of the Commercial Travellers' Schools recently held, the report showed a considerable increase in the receipts, as compared with last year. Much of the increase would be required to meet the demands of builders and others engaged in completing the extensive additions and alterations to the schools.

A crowded audience, comprising many young people, followed with interest a Christmas Story-Telling, given on Monday evening, at the London Institution, by Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., Hon. Member of the Imperial Historical and Geographical Societies of Russia, formerly Ilchester Reader of Slavonic Literature at Oxford.

Baron M. de Hirsch has sent £1000 to the Stafford House fund.—The first of the entertainments at 14, Upper Grosvenor-street, for the benefit of this fund takes place to-day, the 5th inst. The programme is excellent, and in it appear the names of Lady Charlemont, Mrs. Francillon, Madame Ziméri, Signori Runcio, Monari-Rocca, Campana, and Mr. Arthur Cecil, who will "sit for his photograph."

The Shoreditch branch of the National Penny Bank, in Great Eastern-street, was opened on Monday evening, when 223 persons commenced accounts. The foundation-stone of this penny bank, situated in the densely-populated district of Shoreditch, was laid by the Lord Mayor in May last. It is the first building ever specially erected for the purpose of a penny bank. The bank is open every evening.

At the customary monthly meeting of the Trinity House on Tuesday Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., was, on the initiative of the Court, admitted and sworn in as a younger brother of the Corporation. This unusual compliment has been paid to Mr. Brassey in consideration of his many good services to the mercantile marine of the country, and of his personal efficiency as a practical and skilful navigator.

The winter term of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, will begin on Monday next. The classes, which are open to ladies and gentlemen, embrace languages, mathematics; natural, applied, and mental science; law, literature, history, drawing, painting, music, and other subjects. A class for the study of modern Greek will be held under a native professor nominated by Dr. Schliemann. In addition to the prizes which have been announced, Mrs. Batho has offered two for hygiene.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week of December, 1877, was 83,058, of whom 40,026 were in work-houses and 43,032 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 478, 4949, and 14,299 respectively. In the number of indoor paupers there is an increase of 1903, 3103, and 3406 respectively, compared with the three preceding years. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 752, of whom 563 were men, 147 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

Under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and by the permission of the trustees, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the Rev. T. Helmore, M.A., of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Westminster and Pimlico Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition was opened last Saturday at the Townshend School, Rochester-street, Westminster, by Dean Stanley. In the course of his address, the Dean pointed out how desirable it was to attach due importance to apparently little things, and entreated his hearers never to despair of faculties springing up in their minds, and being enlarged and strengthened, though they might have thought in early life that such faculties were useless.

On Tuesday evening the wards of the University College Hospital were enlivened by an entertainment and Christmas-tree (organised by the sisters, resident officers, and nurses), for the benefit of the children in the hospital, suffering from all kinds of accidents and diseases. After some very good solo and part singing, the useful presents, which had been collected by the sisters, were distributed to the poor little sufferers, whose cots had been ranged round the tree. This part of the ceremony over, a capital tea, with cake and fruit, was thoroughly enjoyed by those children well enough to partake of it. After a magic lantern had been exhibited, and by the clapping of hands and other unmistakable signs warmly appreciated, this enjoyable evening came to a close.

A meeting was recently held at St. James's Hall in connection with the "Charles Mackay Testimonial Fund." The chairman stated that, finding that the work now about to be published, entitled "The Gaelic Etymology of the English Language," was occupying a greater amount of Dr. Mackay's time than had been anticipated, and preventing him from following other literary work more immediately remunerative, it was decided that a fitting time had arrived for making an appeal to his friends. He did not think the results had been at all disappointing. He had now to place in the hand of Dr. Mackay the vouchers for £770. Dr. Mackay replied in feeling terms for the high compliment paid him, especially thanking Messrs. Collin, Rae, Brown, and Francis Lawley, the hon. secretaries, and Mr. Alex. Wylie, the treasurer.

There were 1831 births and 1757 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 350 and the deaths 24 below the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 31 in each of the two previous weeks, were 29 last week, of which 11 were certified as unvaccinated and 5 as vaccinated, while in 13 cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 397, 415, and 487 in the three previous weeks, declined again to 467 last week, and were 4 below the corrected weekly average: 310 resulted from bronchitis, and 115 from pneumonia. There were 109 deaths from measles (which were 59 above the average), 31 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 82 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2271 births and 2014 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was

37.8 deg., being 0.1 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 12.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 54.3 hours.

## CIVIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with the testamentary bequeathment of a rich City merchant of London in the olden time, a distribution of gifts in money and kind was made on Tuesday to a large number of the poor and aged parishioners of All-Hallows Barking, in Great Tower-street. The donor, whose timely benefactions were gratefully received by several poor people of both sexes, not a few of whom were considerably beyond the age of threescore-and-ten years, was Mr. Alderman Hickson, an opulent vintner, who flourished about two centuries ago. Amongst other large gifts, the worthy citizen left a sum of money to be expended every New-Year's Day in warm clothing, or, according to the option of the recipient, distributed in coin amongst a certain number of deserving poor residents in this ancient parish. The distribution and allocation of the several gifts was preceded by evening service in the church.

The following grants have been made by the Armourers and Braziers' Company:—To the Homeless and Destitute Boys' Society and the Brassfounders' Pension Society, twenty guineas each; to the Mansion House and Guildhall poor-boxes, fifteen guineas each; to the Metal Trades' Pension Society, Devonshire-square Hospital, Orphan Working School, London Fever Hospital, National Life-Boat Institution, City and East London Dispensary, Great Northern Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Great Ormond-street Children's Hospital, Finsbury Dispensary, Boys' Farm Home, St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, and Field-lane Ragged Schools, ten guineas each; to the Night Refuge for Homeless Women, eight guineas; to the Coleman-street Ward Benevolent Fund, City Mission Society, City Kitchen Society, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, King's College Hospital, Provident Surgical Appliance Society, Sheriffs' Fund, City Truss Society, Coleman-street Ward Schools, Coleman-street Infant Schools, Seaside Convalescent Hospital, City Lying-in Hospital, and Westminster Hospital, five guineas each; to the Scripture Readers' Society, three guineas; to the National Orthopaedic Hospital, two guineas; to Coleman-street Ward Schools, a special donation of ten guineas; to the National Rifle Association, ten guineas for a prize to be contended for at the Wimbledon meeting as "The Armourers and Braziers' Company's Prize."

The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have received fifty guineas from the Court of the Fishmongers' Company, in aid of the society's general operations.

The trustees of the Milner Charitable Bequest have awarded the residue, £50, to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund being raised at the Mansion House reached on Tuesday the splendid total of £500,000 sterling. The fund was opened on Aug. 15 last, when, at the request of the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras, Sir Thomas White, who was then Lord Mayor, made a public appeal for help. The donation of the Prime Minister came by the first following post, and those of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales the same week. Since then over 16,000 separate donations have been paid in at the Mansion House, besides many more remitted direct to the bankers. The fund was distinct from those collected at Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Bradford, which were kept purposely quite apart, and sent to India. Dublin, however, contributed £13,000 to the Mansion House fund, and a large number of other cities and towns throughout the kingdom and in the colonies also sent their donations through the Lord Mayor. The bulk of the collection was contributed by private donors; by bankers and merchants in the City, and through church and chapel offertories. The largest sum received in any one day at the Mansion House was £13,000. In the box outside the Lord Mayor's residence over £1000 was contributed in coin by passers by in the space of six weeks. At present £475,000 have been remitted to India, but a further large remittance will be made at the meeting of the committee on Monday week.

The Lord Mayor received last Saturday a letter from the Mayor of Maritzburg inclosing a draught for £500 as the first instalment of the amount contributed in Pieter Maritzburg and the up-country districts of the colony of Natal to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

On Tuesday £8500, including £6000 previously advised, was received from the Mayor of Sydney as an instalment of the contributions in New South Wales; and £200 also came from New Plymouth, New Zealand. These sums brought up the fund to the half million.

In reply to a message from Sir Thomas White, General Sir-Thomas Biddulph telegraphed from Osborne on Tuesday afternoon:—"The Queen is much gratified at the magnificent result of the Mansion House collection."

## NEW METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

On Tuesday morning the new line of railway which has been constructed by the Great Eastern Company from the Seven Sisters-road station on the Metropolitan Extension line to Wood-green was opened for public traffic. The first train for Green-lanes station (for Wood-green) started from Liverpool-street at 9.10 a.m., and accomplished the entire distance in half an hour. The new line (which is entirely free from tunnels) provides an independent access to the metropolis from West-green and Wood-green—two large and rapidly increasing districts. It is to be extended to the Alexandra Palace; and it is also in contemplation to construct a junction at Wood-green, open a through route to the north of England and Scotland in connection with the Great Eastern system.

The long-deferred opening of the Bromley Direct Railway line, after a final inspection on the 29th ult. by Colonel Hutchinson, R.E., of the Board of Trade, took place on Tuesday. The new line is between Grove Park station, on the South-Eastern main line, and a part of the outskirts of Bromley, within a short distance of the heart of the town. Although only a mile and a half in length, it reduces the distance so much as will enable the managers to run express trains between Bromley and Cannon-street stations in twenty minutes. In addition to the new terminal station at Bromley, there is another to serve the Plaistow district. Buildings of a superior class are being rapidly increased along the new line from Bromley to Grove Park, inclusive. About twenty-four trains each way per day are run by the new route.

It is said that the Governor-General of Turkestan has invited the Russian Geographical Society to send some explorers to accompany a scientific expedition which he intends to dispatch to the remoter provinces of Central Asia early next year. Among the savants already selected by the Government are Mr. Rossoff, curator of the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg; Mr. Smirnov, a well-known botanist; and Herr Middendorff, who is regarded as the chief authority on agricultural matters in Russia.

## DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE TROAD.

In our last week's paper we gave a view of the site of Dr. Schliemann's antiquarian explorations, from 1870 to 1873 inclusive, at the mound or hill of Hisarlik, in the plain of the Troad, which is situated on the south-west coast of Asia Minor, below the entrance to the Dardanelles. The exact site of the famous ancient city of Troy, as our readers know, has been much disputed by historical and classical topographers, but it was somewhere in that limited piece of ground. The different places which have been fixed upon by rival theories and learned opinions, between which we cannot yet pronounce a definitive judgment, are the hills of Bounarbashi, with the remains of some old walls at Gergis, at the extremity of those low heights; and the mound of Hisarlik. The former has, till lately, been considered by the majority of scholars a not improbable site, from the incidental correspondence of its features and bearings with what is mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad," though some persons will persist in being sceptical regarding the minute historical accuracy of any details in that noble work of Greek poetic genius, and it is questionable whether any reliable local traditions existed in the better instructed ages of Greek and Roman classical literature. Dr. Schliemann has certainly discovered, by his recent excavations at Hisarlik, the remains or traces of several important layers of buildings (so to speak) which may be considered, in his opinion, to show the successive existence of four ancient towns, built one directly on the top of another. Everybody knows that this often happened in old times, when a building or a collection of buildings had been destroyed without subsequent removal of the stones or bricks and rubbish; the builders of a later age would seldom take the trouble to clear the ground, but would lay their new foundations upon the artificial mound, or the raised level of the surface, formed by the heap of more ancient building materials, and by the dust and earth filling up all interiors of the primitive structures. It is stated by Greek historians, with great plausibility, that upon the site of the Homeric Troy, or Ilium, a second town was erected under the reign of the Lydian Kings; and, in the Macedonian and the Roman or Byzantine periods, there is good reason to believe, the city was rebuilt again and again. Whether the earliest and nethermost stratum of architectural remains, with the accompanying relics of sculpture, pottery, and articles of bronze, silver, and gold, discovered by Dr. Schliemann, be really the Troy of King Priam, of Paris and Helen, and of that noble patriotic warrior, the valiant Hector, we are not prepared to say. Dr. Schliemann's book, "Troy and its Remains," was published nearly three years ago; and there has been ample time for the discussion of this question, while the enterprising practical archaeologist has latterly turned his attention to the ruins of Mycenæ. Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who is an enthusiastic student of architectural antiquities, has visited the Troad, as well as Mycenæ, and in the first-named locality has found cause to dispute the opinion of Dr. Schliemann. We do not wish here to revive the controversy that went on, last July and August, in *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Times*; but as Dr. Schliemann's case rests partly on his collection of portable relics from the Troad, now on view at the South Kensington Museum, our readers must be warned of the conflicting arguments for and against the Hisarlik site of Troy. That this site is to be preferred to Gergis or Bounarbashi, is admitted by Mr. Simpson; but he disbelieves the Sæman Gate and Priam's Palace, and the Keep or Great Tower of Ilium, mainly because he thinks it impossible that the structures to which Dr. Schliemann gives those names can have existed together at one time, and because the style and materials of their building, compared with those of Tiryus and Mycenæ, contemporary Greek cities, do not support that identification.

We now present a view of Bounarbashi and Gergis, in addition to that of Hisarlik; and a further selection of the articles exhibited at South Kensington is represented by our second page of Engravings. A general description of these archaeological curiosities was given in our last, to which the reader is again referred upon this occasion. The most valuable treasures were found amidst the calcined remains of a wooden box or chest, as it seemed, in a place 28 ft. beneath the present general surface of the ground, but supposed to have been a chamber where the ancient Kings of Troy, and it may be King Priam, had deposited those precious articles for safe keeping. A copper key, presumed to be that of the treasure-chest, lay within two yards of its remains and of its contents, which had escaped destruction by the fire, and are thought to have been accidentally preserved from the clutches of Agamemnon and Achilles, and the other Greek conquerors of Troy, when the city was captured and burnt. Two golden cups, a flask or bottle of gold, half a dozen golden bracelets, two golden diadems, and an immense number of tiny golden jewels, besides gold rings and earrings, were crammed into a large silver vase or pot, which is eight inches in diameter, and eight or nine inches high. The diadems are furnished with a number of little chains, or pendants, to hang down over the temples and cheeks of the wearer, and each pendant ends with a tiny figure of the owl-faced Pallas, the tutelary goddess of Troy. It can scarcely be doubted that these were worn by royal personages; and Priam and Hecuba may have been accustomed to put them on, when they proceeded to worship at the shrine of the Palladium, while their daughters, Cassandra and others, or Helen, their fatal Greek daughter-in-law, may have been adorned with the multitude of smaller jewels. Let this interesting reflection be cherished, in spite of ungenial scepticism, by the lady visitors to the South Kensington Museum, who will do well to read "the tale of Troy divine," if not in Homer's sonorous Ionic Greek, at least in the graceful English couplets of Alexander Pope, or in the masculine blank verse of the late Earl of Derby. They will like it, we promise them, quite as much as the "Idylls of the King."

Without here enumerating the other supposed Trojan relics in Dr. Schliemann's collection, including a copper-bronze shield and battle-axes, a few words of explanation seem needful upon some of the articles shown in our Illustrations. There is great uncertainty about the use that was probably made, in some religious ceremonies, of the circular pierced stones, or "whorls," sometimes moulded of clay, inscribed with mystic characters and figures. This subject, it will be remembered, was lately discussed by Mr. Simpson in our Journal, with reference to the discoveries at Mycenæ. It seems generally admitted that some of the forms incised were symbolical of the sacred fire of the altar; and we may conjecture that these portable tokens or badges were held by privileged lay worshippers for their admission to the most solemn religious rites, or as memorials of their past attendance at these, in the temples of the old heathen religion. Some of them are inscribed with Greek or Cypriote letters of the alphabet; others with a rude suggestion of animal figures, the meaning of which is unknown; but all such devices would lead us to ascribe a very high antiquity to the objects in this collection. We may expect to hear and read a great deal more upon the subject, but we are not inclined to anticipate a full and complete disclosure of all that is yet unknown.



DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE TROAD.



THE SO-CALLED SCAEAN GATE AND PALACE OF PRIAM, HISSARLIK.



ENTRANCE THROUGH THE ANCIENT CYCLOPEAN WALLS OF GERGIS, BOURNABASHI, TROAD.



DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TROJAN ANTIQUITIES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.



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| 1, 2, 3. "Whorls," incised with sacred emblems (No. 2 with Greek letters, No. 3 with figures of animals). | 4. Silver Jug, which contained golden trinkets. | 5. Whetstone, with inscriptions.             |
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| 15. Bronze Dagger.  | 16. Bronze Axe.                                 | 17. Bronze Lance.                            |
| 18. Double Jug of terra-cotta.  | 19. Terra-cotta Vessel, with three spouts.      | 20. Copper Shield.                           |
| 21 and 22. Terra-cotta Jugs, with double mouth.   | 23. Terra-cotta Vase, with two handles.         | 24. Terra-cotta Vase, with cover.            |
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20,000 .. .. . 15,000

15,000 .. .. . 10,000

10,000 .. .. . 5,000

5,000 .. .. . 2,500

2,500 .. .. . 1,250

1,250 .. .. . 625

625 .. .. . 312

312 .. .. . 156

156 .. .. . 78

78 .. .. . 39

39 .. .. . 19

19 .. .. . 9

9 .. .. . 4

4 .. .. . 2

2 .. .. . 1

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## THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER.

We give an illustration of one of the most surprising performances now exhibited to visitors at this popular place of entertainment. The attractions of the Christmas pantomime, "Frog He Would A-Wooing Go," have been freely recognised. "Lualla," the Abyssinian snake-charmer, is a marvellous mistress of the art, which among Eastern nations has been ascribed to supernatural power, of subduing and reconciling to herself the hated and dreaded race of serpents, long reputed the enemy of mankind. The Royal Aquarium offers now a great variety of interesting spectacles. We lately described the four young Laplanders, two men and two women, with their reindeer, their sledges, dogs, and tents. The galleries contain, besides many pictures, the collection of George Cruikshank's engravings, and the exhibition of original Sketches of the War in Bulgaria and Armenia, by the Special Artists of the *Illustrated London News*. We need say nothing of the feats of "Zazel," with her dive of nearly 100 ft. through the air, and her being shot from a cannon across the spacious hall. She has long been a familiar object of admiration; so has Ethardo (formerly at the Crystal Palace), who moves with his feet the large ball he stands upon, and by this action climbs a spiral column of considerable height. Benedetti, the swallower of swords, and the great contortionist Leon, have already won a well-established reputation; there are, moreover, the Japanese troupe, the Matthews Minstrels, the Dare Brothers, Vol Becque's pupils, the Peruvian acrobats, and Peterson's accomplished dogs, all which still go through two performances daily. The startling optical illusion of Myra, who appears to be cut asunder at the waist, and the upper half of her person to rest upon a table, is not less worthy of mention. Zoology, the properly instructive department at this place, is strongly represented in the large collection of fishes and marine animals, which is under the management of Mr. John Carrington. Here will be found several of the *Muræna* eels, the classical eels of which the Roman ladies used to make pets, and one of which inhabits a little hut built expressly for its accommodation in one of the large tanks. There are also numerous specimens of living corals exhibited in cases, in which the minute insects which form the gigantic reefs of South America and the ornamental pink and red corals of the Mediterranean may be seen at work by visitors whose eyesight is sufficiently acute. The collection also



LUALLA, THE ABYSSINIAN SNAKE CHARMER, AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

embraces four fine seals, who at feeding-time go through a variety of performances, and who occupy the old whale tank. The large alligator, a well-known pet, 10 ft. long, has, unfortunately, died this winter. The Japanese fan-tailed goldfish are great curiosities, the breed having been obtained by careful selection. There is also a fine show of large skate, and some enormous conger eels, weighing from 50 lb. to 100 lb. each. Among the rare monkeys collected by Mr. Farini are a chimpanzee, a cynocephalus or dog-headed monkey from Central Africa, and a sacred monkey worshipped in some parts of India.

## "ROBIN HOOD" AT THE ADELPHI.

The notion of a children's pantomime having been justified by its success last Christmas, it is no wonder that the example should be followed in the present. The new production, having Robin Hood for its hero, is the work of the same Old Boy who contrived its immediate predecessor. We have already told how the Sheriff of Nottingham pursued the hero into Sherwood Forest and attempted to seize upon Maid Marian, but was soon worsted by his gallant antagonist, and would have come to further grief but that his wrath is stayed by the intercession of the compassionate damsel. This scene is depicted in our illustration. On this, the crowning incident of the pantomime, the fairy guardian of the forest appears and changes the characters. The situation is striking, and, indeed, full of dramatic interest.

## THEATRES.

### ST. JAMES'S.

The management of this theatre has been undertaken for a limited period by Mr. S. Hayes, of the West-End Opera-Box Office, Regent-street, who, in a circular, proclaims his fitness for the duty implied, being qualified as he thinks by a long experience. He has, to begin with, adopted many modern reforms, which, we are willing to confess, are judicious, such as the abolition of fees, the distribution of gratuitous programmes, and the introduction of a moderate scale of prices. In a dramatic point of view, he will depend upon English standard comedies, supported by a competent company. By way of commencement, Miss Ada Cavendish is engaged to appear in a series of farewell performances previous to her American tour, which we trust will be successful. On Saturday the house accordingly



SCENE FROM THE CHILDREN'S PANTOMIME AT THE ADELPHI.



opened with Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," the part of Lady Teazle being admirably supported by Miss Cavendish, and commanding the attention and applause of a fashionable audience. Sir Peter Teazle was cleverly interpreted, as usual, by Mr. W. H. Stephens, Charles Surface by Mr. W. Herbert, and Joseph Surface by Mr. Henry Forrester. Mr. Atkins, also, made a good Sir Oliver, and Mr. Lin Rayne was respectable as Sir Benjamin Backbite. A dramatic matinee will be given every Wednesday and Saturday.

#### CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

So numerous are the Christmas entertainments that some yet remain to be noticed. First of these on the score of merit is the New Grecian. Mr. George Conquest has established an unrivalled reputation as a pantomimist, and every new part of his creates unbounded curiosity. He, too, is the author of his own pantomime, in connection with Mr. Spry, which is entitled "Harlequin Roley Poley; or, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, and the Enchanted Umbrella." The indication here given of various stirring and original comic business is fully justified by the performance. There is also a large accompaniment of music, supplied by Mr. Oscar Barrett, and the songs are many in proportion to the dialogue. The piece, indeed, may be characterised as an operatic pantomime. The locale of the pantomime is Gloriopolis, under the dominion of Queen Gloria, the proprietor of the enchanted umbrella, a christening present, which has unfortunately been stolen. To recover it the Queen, having attained maturity, offers her hand to the knight who shall find it: and there are many candidates for the enterprise. What fun can be got out of this notion is cleverly evolved from it. The suitors are Count Grimmerthengrim, "a desperate man;" Coal, a young spark; Prince Airel, a visionary gallant, much given to "raising the wind;" Flamo, a giant, King of the Fiery regions (Mr. Conquest, jun.), and Roley Poley (Mr. George Conquest), a water-sprite, released from a roley-poley pudding, in which he has been imprisoned for eighteen years, who ultimately secures possession of the umbrella, which secures him, in turn, possession of the Queen. In this idea there is at least originality, a quality in which these annuals this year are somewhat deficient. The success of the piece is much indebted to Miss M. A. Victor, who is wedded to a ghost, and addicted to spirits. Roley Poley manages to transport his audience, early in the action, to the Hall of a Thousand Lights, which is gradually occupied with warriors, pages, sailors, and Ministers of State, all gorgeously attired; and all invited by a grand chorus to "drink, boys, drink;" among whom ultimately Roley Poley distributes a number of Japanese umbrellas, which produce a picturesque effect, while the dancing and singing proceeds. In a subsequent scene Roley Poley takes the place and form of a Parrot, in order to overhear some account of the lost Umbrella. An Insect Ballet follows, and is most beautifully executed. We next witness admirably the Firefiend's Revel, in which Mr. Conquest appears as a gigantic dwarf, or at least a dwarf with a gigantic head, and winking eyes, and lips that delight in tasting a goblet of flame, so that he gets tipsy and into trouble, ending with the recovery of his normal shape. A phantom fight, also, takes place under the sea, and affords opportunity for every variety of motion. The transformation scene presents the Pearly Palace in Diana's starry home. In all these extraordinary scenes Mr. Conquest's agility is wonderful. The whole was excellently acted, and is "bound to succeed."

At the Hoxton theatre, named the Britannia, Mrs. Lane has catered for her audience with her usual judgment. Her pantomime is named "Rominagrobis; or, the Tail of a Cat," and is written by Mr. Frederick Marchant, in thirteen scenes, with songs and choruses nearly a hundred, the whole occupying five hours in representation. It is impossible to do justice to it by any analysis. The reader must be content with the barest suggestion. The grand agent is the Witch Joyeuse, an amiable sorceress, courted by the Baron de la Mirandole. An enchanted umbrella and coin-creating handkerchief produce extraordinary effects. We should mention that the tail of the monster cat is cut off by the Witch, and the happiness of the *dramatis personæ* depends on its restoration. Rominagrobis leads an army of cats to do battle for his cause. The transformation scene is called a Peep into Paradise—a wonderfully various series of pictures, doing great credit to the artist, Mr. W. Charles. The pantomime abounds with songs, most of them successful; but their number might be diminished with advantage. The harlequinade is a most elaborate affair, and engages three Clowns, two Harlequins, and three Columbines. It is likely to be immensely attractive.

The Pavilion must be taken next in order. "Harlequin the Beauty and the Beast," by Mr. Frank W. Green, is an appreciable allegory, in which Ignorance, Malice, Folly, Knowledge, Good Temper, Industry, &c., each plays his part. After a declaration of war between two rival powers, Good and Evil, we witness a grand ballet of fairies in the Snow-Clad Glade, at Sunrise. The general action relates to the travels of Perfect in search of fortune, and who finds himself on board a coffin-ship, one of the great scenes of the opening. Another presents the Enchanted Garden of Roses, with a grand parade of symbolical figures. Nor is the transformation scene inferior to the best of such, representing the Birth of Minerva. The same managers have produced a new piece at the East London, written by Mortimer Murdoch, entitled "Caed Mille Failthe" (i.e., "A Hundred Thousand Welcomes"). It is an Irish drama of stirring interest, and is well acted. Mr. James Carden produced much mirth as a deformed Gommoch, who makes love in a style at once grotesque and devoted that delighted the audience.

Sanger's National Theatre rejoices in the old story of "Whittington and his Cat," with which is associated "Johnny Gilpin and his ride to Edmonton." Gilpin is presented as a partner in the firm of Fitzwarren and Co., thus accounting for his place in the action. With this explanation, we may safely leave the reader to imagine the incidents. Turkish and Russian costumes are introduced by the *corps de ballet* in a dance, with other accessories, which will ensure success. We have here, too, a Lord Mayor's procession that will satisfy every true citizen. Messrs. Sanger and Sons have also provided Christmas sightseers with a grand spectacle at the Islington Agricultural Hall, representing "The Siege of Plevna." It is projected on an enormous scale, and throws into shade all previous efforts. It is preceded by equestrian scenes of the rarest excellence, which are enjoyed immensely by the numberless spectators assembled to witness the athletic wonders of this colossal arena.

Other outlying theatres have done their best to amuse the holiday audiences. The Marylebone presents a pantomime entitled "Harlequin Jack in the Box; and Little Bo-Peep who Lost her Sheep, and the Pretty Fairies who Found them." The Victoria has provided a drama for its transparent audience entitled "The Indian Queen; or, A Home in the Mountains," which is efficiently acted. The Park, under Madame St. Claire, has selected for the pantomime subject "Jack and the Bean-Stalk." The Elephant and Castle gives "Jack the Valiant,"

who turns out to be our old favourite, the Giant-Killer. The Albion, at Poplar, illustrates at full the story of "Little Tom Tucker, who Sang for his Supper." Altogether, the Christmas novelties have been received with applause and deserved assurances of success.

In our account of the Surrey Pantomime it was stated that the part of Cat was played by Master Forrest; but we find that the important rôle was supported by Master D. Abrahams, who realises the part with singular adroitness and ingenuity.

#### MUSIC.

There is but little to call for present notice, some of the chief serial musical performances being suspended, as usual at this season, when pantomime reigns predominant.

The first concert of importance—of the new year—was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, when "The Messiah" was performed, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter. For yesterday (Friday) evening, "Elijah" was promised by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and this (Saturday) afternoon an extra London Ballad Concert will be given at St. James's Hall, the resumption of the series of evening performances being announced for Jan. 16.

Musical activity will soon be resumed—the Monday Popular Concerts will recommence next week; a longer suspension occurring in the case of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts, the twenty-second series of which will be continued (with the twelfth performance) on Feb. 9—this interval being allowed to give scope for the special Christmas and New-Year's entertainments.

Nicolai's operatic version of Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" has, we believe, proved so successful during the provincial tour of Mr. Carl Rosa's English Opera Company that it is Mr. Rosa's intention to produce this musical comedy as his *pièce de résistance* at the Adelphi Theatre next month. We gather from the eulogistic notices in the Liverpool papers that Mr. Aynsley Cook as Sir John Falstaff and Miss Julia Gaylord as Mrs. Ford are excellent in their parts, and that the whole opera is rendered with a smoothness which could only be secured by repeated rehearsals and performances.

#### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Suite für das Pianoforte von Joachim Raff, op. 162" (Metzler and Co.). This is an elaborate and important piece, extending to upwards of fifty pages, in a form similar to that of several other compositions for the pianoforte by Herr Raff. It is a work of high interest and value, and will well repay the labour which it demands for its true interpretation, not only by the skilful and novel treatment of the several themes, but also by the advantage which cannot fail to accrue to the student in the mechanical facility to be derived from its practice. The "Suite," which is in G minor, consists of four divisions—"Elegie in Sonatenform," "Volkslied mit Variationen," "Ländler," and "Mährchen." Each is impressed with a distinctive character, and the whole work is worthy of the high and exceptional reputation of its composer.

The Organist's Quarterly Journal, Part 37, Novello, Ewer, and Co. This number—the first for the new year—is in continuation of the fifth volume of the serial. The contents, as usual, consist of original contributions, in various forms and styles. First, we have a bright and effective "Festival March," by Mr. Henry Smart, after which comes a further instalment (an "Adagio") of the clever sonata by Mr. C. T. Speer, which is worthy of the other movements thereof already commented on by us. A "Minuet" by Mr. A. Carnall has much antique grace; Dr. G. Garrett's "Andante Moderato" being melodious and flowing, well elaborated, and forming a good climax to the collection.

The special Christmas number of the "Operatic and Dramatic Album" contains a summary of the theatrical year; besides musical notices and miscellaneous articles—together with a series of well-executed lithographic portraits of celebrated singers, actors, and actresses, with memoirs.

#### FINE ARTS.

A handsome full-length portrait of the late Lord Lytton, father of the present Governor-General of India, who was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has been presented to the college, and has been hung in the hall facing the portrait of Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England.

The statue of Thomas Campbell, the poet, in George-square, Glasgow, of which an engraving was given in our Number for Dec. 22, was unveiled on the 28th ult., in the presence of the Lord Provost and magistrates, in official robes, and a large crowd. The ceremony was performed by Dr. James Campbell, who said that Campbell was a native of Glasgow, and that his "Pleasures of Hope" would last while the English language was spoken. This is the eleventh statue in George-square. It has been placed on the east side of the Scott monument, and forms a companion to the Burns statue, on the west side of the column erected to the Scotch novelist.

There will be a competition next April in connection with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, for prizes offered by Messrs. Watherston and Son for designs for a loving cup. Three prizes of £50, £30, and £20 respectively are offered for the three best designs for a three-handled cup, with cover, to be used as a loving cup. It must be 14 in. high, and illustrate the Biblical story of the Labourers in the Vineyard. The competition is limited to candidates—British born—who are, or have been, bona fide students of schools of art recognised by the Science and Art Department, and who have since 1867 taken a third-grade prize, or a higher prize in the national competition of that department. The drawings and models of all competitors must be forwarded to the department through the secretaries of the schools of art in which they are, or have been, students. The design or designs of each competitor must not bear the competitor's name or that of his school, but must bear a label and a number referring to Form No. 528, and must be marked "For Watherston Competition." The competing designs must be delivered to the Science and Art Department on or before April 10, 1878, with other works sent from the school to the annual competition. The awards will be made by the Director for Art, Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A.

At the finish of the Dorset Quarter Sessions at Dorchester on Tuesday a meeting was held at the Shirehall for the purpose of considering a scheme to provide new buildings for the county museum and library, school of art, and Dorchester Working Men's Institute. The gathering, which was large and influential, included many of the county magistrates. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Eldon, Viscount Portman, Lord Digby, Lord Wolverton, Lord Alington, Mr. John Floyer, M.P., Mr. W. E. Brymer, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Sheridan, of Frampton; have lent their names to the movement. It was stated that Mr. Robert Williams, J.P., of Bridehead, had generously offered to the county a site, value £2000, for the purposes above named. More roomy premises had

long been wanted for the housing of the valuable collections of articles in connection with the Dorset Museum. As regarded the School of Art, if suitable premises were not soon secured, it was intimated that Government assistance would soon be withdrawn. A desire was expressed to give to the public of Dorset a museum and library worthy of the county, and also to provide suitable accommodation for the self-improvement of the working classes. Several speeches were made in support of the movement, and steps are to be taken to bring it to a successful issue.

Michael Angelo Hayes, a well-known military painter in Dublin, has met his death by falling into a cistern in his house, which he was examining for the purpose of repair.

#### NEW BOOKS.

Congratulatory is the spirit in which to speak of the two volumes entitled *A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century*, edited—with an index, be it emphatically observed—by John Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst and Blackett), for the simple reason that the editor has for once abandoned his usual habit of compiling mere books of gossip "about doctors," and about "brides and bridals," and about "the table," with their inevitable garniture of small talk, resuscitated jokes, and musty anecdotes, and has produced something both novel and useful, as well as, to a certain extent, entertaining. Let it be gratefully remembered and acknowledged, however, by the way, that he has also written novels of a superior description—so superior, indeed, that his abandonment of them for the sort of compilation mentioned above is the more to be regretted. But the question here is of his book-making, and not of his original writing; for his latest publication is a book made up "from the papers (A.D. 1676-1686) of Christopher Jeaffreson, of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire." The editor has set about his work in the most thorough and elaborate manner—so elaborate as to run a risk of creating in his readers an undesirable sensation of weariness. First of all, he gives us an "introduction" of the explanatory species. In the next place, he presents us with "a biographical and historical memoir," in which the "young squire" forms a more or less prominent figure. Lastly, he furnishes us with a series of the letters which the "young squire" wrote, whether from St. Christopher's Island, in the West Indies, to friends in England, or on board ship to his agent in St. Christopher's Island, or from London to residents, chiefly, in the Leeward Islands. Some of these letters are extremely valuable and interesting, being "rich in facts for those who, taking an especial interest in the colonial enterprise of the present century, desire a larger knowledge of our colonising activity in previous times." The editor claims, not without reason, that "they are still richer in illustrations of the social life of the English in Restoration England." The editor, further, declares that "the narrative of the writer's adventures equals, in succession of excitements and variety of incidents, the best realistic tales of adventure;" but how far this estimate is likely to have been coloured by sentiments natural to one who bears the name and probably has in his veins the very blood of the "young squire," must be left to readers of Jules Verne (though he, perhaps, cannot be classed among the "realistic") to determine. The editor, moreover, maintains that "the writer will also be studied with curiosity and gratification as a type of a particular class of young Englishmen, who have received no sufficient attention from historians of their period." And now it is time to give, for the purpose of whetting appetite, some slight information touching the birth, death, and career of the "young squire." Be it known, then, to all whom it may concern, that he was born in 1650, and that he "was in his seventy-fifth year when he died at Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire." His family, if the editorial remarks have been rightly apprehended, belonged to the class of "gentle yeomen," but his father was "a fortunate adventurer," one John Jeaffreson, who became "a large landed proprietor in St. Christopher's Island," and obtained the title of Colonel from his command of the militia in that island. The Colonel enriched himself somehow, but it is by no means clear how; and, among other estates in England, where he spent the last years of his life, he acquired "the manorial property and farms pertaining to Dullingham House, hard by Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire," so that his son Christopher, the "young squire," on reaching the age of twenty-two, at which he was to succeed to his inheritance, "had the revenue of an affluent country gentleman, apart from the rents of his West Indian property." He married soon afterwards, but his wife did not long survive her marriage; and the "young squire," now a disconsolate widower, turned hither and thither in search of distraction. Hence it came that he ultimately determined upon the voyage which he made, in his twenty-seventh year, to St. Kitt's, "in order that he might settle and restore his estate in that island." His intention when he left England was to spend "from fifteen to twenty-four months at sea and in foreign parts." But we all know how the proposals of man are liable to be controlled by the disposals of Heaven. And so it was brought about that "he passed five years in the West Indies, where he worked energetically as a planter and merchant, and took an active part in the political affairs of his colony;" and so, also, it was brought about that his letters, contained in the volumes under consideration, are invested with a double portion of authority, interest, enlightenment, and usefulness. It is curious to find the editor repeating the old myth concerning the pious Captain Jenkins, who did not have his ear cut off by a "Spanish commander," and did not preserve it "in spirits" that he might carry it, when he got home, "to the House of Commons, together with his prayer for vengeance." The pious captain may have exhibited an ear, but not his own, when he made to an hon. member's question the noble reply:—"I recommended my soul to God and my cause to my country," drawing, probably, upon his imagination for his grand reliance upon God and his country as well as for the loss of his ear. The story has been exploded, if memory be trustworthy, often enough; and certainly, for once, quite lately.

At Scottish Universities, if there be no mistake in the general apprehension of the subject, the cultivation of classical scholarship, so far as the term applies to the ancient Greek and Roman literature, is nearly always, for good and sufficient reasons, at a somewhat low ebb, and seldom or never is carried very far beyond the crude and rudimentary state; a fact, if it be a fact, which may account for the want of confidence with which one takes up such a book as *The Wise Men of Greece*, by John Stuart Blackie (Macmillan and Co.), seeing that the author can hardly fail to have had his notions a little cramped and his growth a little stunted by the contracting rather than developing effect of the duties imposed upon him as "Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh." Indeed, it was but the other day that there appeared in a contemporary letter written by the Professor himself, from which it might fairly be inferred that he is not unconscious of the disabilities inseparable from his position, and that he chafes under the fetters he has to wear, and gnaws his heart because of the narrow boundaries within which he is, in his official capacity, confined. Still the fetters and the narrow boundaries must



work the inevitable result in his case, just as they would in the case of a caged lion. He must be, in spite of himself, a little impaired, if not in natural vigour and ambition, yet in the power of employing them both to the best purpose. Circumstances having transformed him from what is usually expected of a "professor" into what is demanded of a "dominie," he can hardly avoid exhibiting the characteristics of the latter rather than of the former. In the treatment of Greek subjects, for instance, one cannot conceive of him as attaining to the height, breadth, dignity, fulness, appreciation, and impressiveness of a Thirlwall or a Grote, or whoever else among English scholars, unconstrained by the shackles of the "dominie," has imbibed the very spirit of Greek literature and Greek philosophy. It may be said of him, as regards those branches of study, "nihil non tetigit;" but it is a question whether it can be added, "omne quod tetigit ornavit." He seems to remind one rather of the clever boy, who is always at the top of his form and who can do all kind of Greek exercises, with a touch, at the same time, of the didactic "dominie," than of the ripe, thoughtful scholar, and of the erudite, profound philosopher. He has, in these latter days, tried his hand at "a series of dramatic dialogues," in which he has endeavoured to give anybody who may read them some "notion of what the thought of Thales was in his day to the society of Miletus; what Pythagoras, with his school of moral discipline, was to Crotona; Xenophanes to Colophon, and so with the rest." His "wise men of Greece" are not represented by the famous "seven sages," who, though there is not complete agreement about the list, are generally considered to have been Solon of Athens, Thales of Miletus, Bias of Priene, Pittacus of Mitylene, Periander of Corinth, Cleobulus of Rhodes, and Chilon of Lacedæmon. The "wise men" of the dialogues include Socrates and Plato. The dialogues are "dramatic" in so far as persons are supposed to "enter" and talk the usual blank verse; but, of course, there is no opening for anything further. The blank verse is, for the most part, of good quality, so far as mere versification is concerned, and the way in which the thoughts and doctrines of the "wise men" are handled and developed is enough to show how extensively the author has read and how anxiously he has tried to enlighten his readers; but it is doubtful whether there is enough of poetry to carry off so much of what bears a striking resemblance to dry dissertation. And when we come to the other kinds of verse, in which the author has shown how he can touch the lyre and how he can adapt the English language to the yoke of the outlandish hexameter, the poetical element is still more conspicuously absent, whilst the command of metre is by no means remarkable. If it should appear to anybody, as it probably will, that the dialogues are pervaded by an unmistakably modern spirit, the reason must be that the author found human nature too strong for him, and that the weakness of the flesh would not allow him to carry out the intentions with which he conducted his labours. "I had no ambition," he says, "even if I had had the ability, to make a Pythagoras or an Empedocles a mere mouthpiece to spout my sentiments. I strove everywhere to give a true picture of what was actually thought and said by those old worthies, or at least of what lay in their most distinctive maxims by plain implication; and, if the lines of portraiture shall seem to agree in a very striking way, sometimes, with certain recent phases of modern thought, or the obvious opposite of those phases, this is not that I have interpolated anything which, to the best of my judgment, did not lie in the original, but because the fundamental principles of all wisdom have always been present in the spiritual world wherever human beings in a normal state of culture have lived and thought." But, for all this, the modernity, both of thought and of expression, will not appear to everybody to be so easily accounted for. It is much more likely that, by a process of transmigration, the soul of some wise man of Greece has passed into the author's body; or that the author, unconsciously, found it vain to wrestle against the "old Adam."

Newgate—Millbank—Dartmoor—these are three words which are sufficient to prove that there is a great deal in a name, and which do not suggest any very cheerful objects of contemplation; yet it is of Newgate, Millbank, and Dartmoor that we read in the pages of *Five Years' Penal Servitude*, by One who has Endured It (Richard Bentley and Son). We have had "Experiences of a Prison Matron," written, it is generally understood, by neither a "prison matron" nor a matron at all; and we have had accounts of Millbank and other prisons by gentlemen who have been in authority there; but hitherto, if memory may be trusted, we have had to depend upon novels chiefly for "observations, reflections, and suggestions" touching our penal establishments from the convict's own point of view. Even in the present instance, there has been at least one letter in a newspaper throwing suspicion upon the genuineness of the professed authorship; but, on the other hand, we have the publishers' distinct assurance that the "narrative is what it purports to be—the genuine record of five years' penal servitude," so that there is very good reason to believe that the "observations, reflections, and suggestions," whatever may be their value, are based upon the authority of an unhappy personal experience. This being so, they certainly deserve very serious consideration, though, no doubt, they should be regarded with extreme caution; for, if the convict were unjustly convicted, he would, not unreasonably, be prone to prejudice, and, if justly, he would, from the very nature of things, be a person whose evidence one would like to have very strongly corroborated. We do not gather, however, from what he says, that he quarrelled with his conviction, under the singular circumstances in which he appears to have been placed; for he seems to allow that he had no defence against the charge on which he was condemned, though the cause of his having no defence was the escape from this country of the man who inveigled him and who alone could have cleared him. We must take it, therefore, that, though he was really innocent, he was legally liable to five years' penal servitude; a curious position, which is calculated to make everybody feel uneasy, and to make a man so convicted look upon things in general with a decidedly jaundiced eye. Our unfortunate convict, in this case, is evidently a man of moderate education and evidently once filled a highly respectable position, and he must have felt acutely his dreadful punishment; but there is no occasion to dwell here upon the details, painfully interesting as they are, of what he saw, did, and suffered, from the time that he was driven away in "Black Maria" to occupy a dreary cell in Newgate down to the day when he was set at liberty with a ticket-of-leave. For it appears that he served only four of his five years' sentence. It is more to the purpose to state briefly what propositions it has occurred to him to offer for consideration. In the first place, then, he recommends a careful classification of prisoners, according to their antecedents and the nature of their offences; and when a second offence is being expiated he advocates—though his advocacy will probably not gain him many adherents—a liberal application of the lash, not laid on, once for all, at the commencement, but at intervals during the period of incarceration. Secondly, he thinks that "long sentences, as at present carried out, are a mistake;" he would have shorter sentences and more severity, for he holds that "there is plenty of room for the discipline being made more

severe than it is," which is a very significant admission on the part of one who appears to have a very good memory for anything like harsh treatment. Perhaps the laxity of discipline may be due to the fact, if it be a fact, that "with some exceptions, the warders are as bad a lot of men as can be found, and many of them are, if anything, worse than the prisoners." Thirdly, for the sake of effecting a riddance of bad rubbish, he is inclined to revert, if possible, to the old plan of transportation. Fourthly, he propounds the very sensible, though very obvious, suggestion that the visits paid by officials to convict establishments should, if they are to be more than a mere ceremony or even farce, take place without any sort of notice or premonitory movement; that the visitors, in fact, to use a peculiarly apt illustration, should come as a thief in the night. Lastly, he "would like to see a Royal Commission appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole convict system with a view to its reformation," and with an eye towards lessening the cost, which, as he thinks, is heavier upon the tax-payer than it need be. On the whole, the book contains no very startling revelations, and very little of which we have not heard before; its chief interest lies in its well-attested authorship, for which a highly respectable firm goes bail. The tone of the writer can scarcely be termed admirable; he does not seem to be penetrated by any very deep sense of the flagitiousness attaching to the commission of just one crime, though he is certainly keenly alive to the disgrace and inconvenience of having to suffer, as appears to have been his sad fate, for what was in equity, if not in law, the crime of another. Nor in the way in which he speaks of the "Claimant" and others do we find any signs of that chastened spirit which would have been far from unbecoming in one who, however unjustly, had been in the same condemnation with them. He sneers at the "unhappy nobleman," just as if his own withers were unwrung—as perhaps, in his consciousness of innocence, they are; but then he shows a disposition rather to retort and recriminate in the true "tu quoque" fashion, than either to acquiesce in his terrible misfortune or to clear himself roundly and squarely. "I can instance several," he says (p. 366) "who have, of my own knowledge, been guilty of far more than I received a sentence of five years for, who are looked upon by those of the world who do not know them as I do, and by themselves especially, as paragons of all that is honourable and respectable." This is, no doubt, perfectly true; but it is hardly the sort of statement which would be generally considered to clear the author's character or to enhance his credit.

A work on *The Cure of Cataract and other Eye Affections*, by Jabez Hogg, consulting surgeon to the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and other institutions, has been published by Messrs. Ballière, Tindall, and Cox, of King William-street, Strand. Although essentially a medical work, its intricate subjects are treated of in a way that may enlighten everyone, upon many of the remote and predisposing causes of cataract, as well as upon the best curative treatment for various affections of the eye. The author describes the great advance made in the surgical treatment of diseases of the eye through the invention of the ophthalmoscope. This valuable contribution on a too prevalent form of eye affection, though plain in its language and altogether unpretentious in every respect, represents with substantial accuracy the present state of this most important department of surgery; and, being copiously illustrated with figures, and avoiding all unnecessary use of technical language, is exactly suited for reference by unprofessional as well as by professional readers.

#### ADDITIONS TO MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Since our last notice of late acquisitions in the department of MSS. in the British Museum other additions of value have been made, of which the following is a brief summary:—Church service books are represented by a small breviary of English use; a book of Horæ for the use of the Monastery of St. Bridget of Syon, and a parish priest's manual, also of English use—all of the fifteenth century. The manual is always a service-book of interest, containing as it does those occasional offices for baptism, marriage, visitation of the sick, and burial, in some of which fragments of English appear; and his example is a fine one. The "Leabhair ri Maolconaire" is a collection of legends, poems, &c., in Irish, written in the sixteenth century. Irish MSS. are not too numerous in this country, and we are, therefore, glad to see this volume placed in the national collection. Written in English are a small volume of gospel lessons, illustrated by tales in verse, of the fifteenth century, and a long roll of Bible history of the same period, a translation of the Latin compilation of which so many copies are to be found; the English version is rare. Another roll which has been added to the collection also deals with Biblical and mediæval history in the form of pictorial designs by an Italian artist of the fifteenth century. But perhaps what will attract more attention is the Diary of Cardinal York, contained in upwards of twenty volumes, and covering the years 1758-1805, together with several volumes of correspondence and papers relating to the Sobieski family. It should be remembered that the Cardinal's inheritance of the Stuart papers long ago found its way into the Royal Library at Windsor, and that, therefore, we must not look for material for English history among this collection, which is presented to the museum by the Hon. Mrs. Otway-Cave. That the literary remains of the late George Smith should rest under the roof where he made a name as an Assyrian scholar is appropriate. The trustees have purchased his working note-books, which are believed to contain much valuable matter. Another noteworthy purchase is that of the papers connected with the Shakespeare forgeries by Ireland, which, in correspondence of the elder Ireland and cuttings from contemporary papers, give a full history of the affair.

A good deal of early English music has also been collected, and includes, in addition to several volumes of compositions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, an interesting MS. of airs, chants, and other pieces composed by Tallis and collected by Thomas Mulliner in the sixteenth century, and also several volumes of oratorios and other works by Dr. William Crotch. The collection of manuscript music in the department is beginning to be respectable. That so little attention should have been paid to this class of MS. by librarians of former times is, we think, as much the fault of the public, who cared not for such things, as of officials, who perchance despised them.

Of miscellaneous volumes the following may be noticed:—An inventory of the King's "Wardrobe Stuff," hangings, carpets, bed furniture, &c., at Windsor, and Westminster, 31 Hen. VIII. to 1 Edw. VI.; "Lectures of Dr. John Rainoldes, Dean of Christ Church, in answer to Bellarmine," 1590; the *Musæ Boreales*, or *Iter Boreale* of Robert Eedes, Dean of Windsor, of the seventeenth century; a household account-book of the family of Archer, of Essex, 1600-1621; a narrative, in French, of Charles the Second's coming to Rouen, in 1651, by J. Samborne; scientific voyages by Edmund Halley in 1698 and 1701; a small volume of notes of monuments and inscriptions in London churches, by Peter Le Neve; a rate-book of Dartford, 1727-1785; a collection of Whig or Anti-Jacobite

ballads and songs, 1688-1747; a volume of ancient Scottish poems, 1725; letters of Thomas Warton to Edmond Malone, 1781-1790; collections relating to Burcote, Worfield, and Bridgnorth, county Salop; and journals of missions to Siam by Dr. Richardson, 1829-1835.—*Academy*.

#### THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

As an experiment, and in deference to the wishes of many large firms in the City, the Corporation of London determined that their library in the Guildhall should be opened to the public for twelve months on every evening during the week, except Saturday, until nine o'clock.

Mr. Overall, F.S.A., the librarian, reports that the total number of readers availing themselves of the additional privileges granted by the Corporation had been 49,434—namely, those staying at five o'clock, 14,738; and those afterwards arriving, 34,696. The average attendance each evening had been 201 readers; and, taking the months separately, it appeared that the maximum occurred in an evening in February—259; and the minimum in June—170. Thus, as might be expected, the public make more use of the library in the winter months than in the summer. The class of readers using the library and reading-room in the evening would appear to be, for the most part, young men engaged in mercantile pursuits during the day. The literature consulted might be thus classed:—History, topography, heraldry, and biography; philosophy, science, and the fine arts; poetry, drama, and fiction; voyages, travels, and geography; and classical and English literature and belles lettres. There was not a single instance of anyone injuring the books intrusted to him. The works of the most popular historians had been duplicated, and a purchase had been made, under the bequest of the late Sir David Salomons, of a liberal selection of works upon science and the fine arts. The staff arrangements made by the library committee worked very satisfactorily. The actual cost of the evening opening had been £1277 for the year. In 1874, the total number of readers and visitors was 173,559; in 1875, 192,716; in 1876, 220,257; and in the first six months of 1877, 121,619—the daily average attendance for these years being respectively 603, 724, 767, and for the six months in last year, 816.

In conclusion, the librarian states that, judging from the rapid increase in the number of readers and the usefulness of the library in all its branches since it has been opened by the Corporation as a free library, and including the evening opening during the past year, he was certainly of opinion that, as the facilities afforded and the great value of the collection in the library became more generally known, the results in the future would even be more favourable. The library committee, having carefully considered the librarian's report on the details of the working of the library, and having regard to the very satisfactory evidence as to the extent to which the public had been benefited by the evening opening, recommended the Court to authorise its continuance, and permanently sanction the arrangements which during the experimental period had been found to provide so effectively for the care, maintenance, and supervision of the library.

This recommendation has been adopted.

#### ST. HELENA.

The views in St. Helena which we have engraved are from sketches by an esteemed military correspondent, Captain S. P. Oliver, R.A., who supplies the following descriptive notes:—The first is Munden's Battery, Ladder Hill, on the north-west coast of the island. This view is taken from an incomplete casemated battery of three guns. It will be perceived that the battery well commands the coast line of precipitous cliffs from 600 ft. to 800 ft. in perpendicular height, and only broken by a succession of rugged and steep valleys thoroughly impregnable. The natural sections presented by these cliffs show this portion of the island to have been built up of numerous layers of lava, often separated by layers of mud and rubble. These layers or strata vary considerably in composition and very greatly in thickness. The volcanic mud, or laterite beds, are in colour generally of a yellowish brown passing into red, and where the non-intervention of rubble happens, their bright red edges show plainly the effect produced by immediate contact with the burning hot melted lava. Some of these mud or ochre beds, as they are called, exhibit the most brilliant red, yellow, and purple tints. Fifty or sixty layers of these lava beds may be counted overlying each other on those cliffs. Jamestown is situated in the valley, next to the battery, and the precipitous cliff forming the further side of the valley forms what is called Ladder Hill, on the sea-face of the cliff is Ladder Hill Fort, where the saluting battery and signal station with its flagstaff are. It was from this saluting battery that, on the last Coronation Day, an unfortunate gunner was blown from a gun by accident, and fell a distance of 610 ft. on to the rocks at the water's edge beneath. This being the lee side of the island, whilst the trade winds blow regularly there is little or no surf. But at certain seasons, in January and February, sometimes the trades are lulled, and heavy rollers set in from the north-west, doing occasional damage. Above the fort are the officers' quarters and the observatory, used as a mess-house. The highest point, called High Knoll, is 1900 ft. in altitude, and is crested with a citadel now in course of construction under Lieutenant H. Breton, Royal Engineers.

The pyramidal rock called "Lot" is shown in the second view. The descent from the ridge into the crater is by a very steep, winding, narrow road, from which paths ramify in and out of the numerous ravines. The scenery is fine; cottages, farms, and gardens are scattered here and there, while romantic glens and tropical vegetation form a succession of picturesque scenes. A prominent feature is a huge pile of rock bearing the name of Lot. It stands almost in the centre of the now remaining portion of the crater, at an elevation of 1444 ft. above the sea, having a base of 100 ft. in thickness, and a height of 290 feet perpendicular. In the distance beyond, a mile and a half to the south-west, is another rock pinnacle, called Lot's Wife, elevated 1550 feet above the sea, with a perpendicular height of 260 feet, its upper portion being considerably larger than the base upon which it stands. Lot and Lot's Wife are the elevated columnar portions of a huge dyke which traversed and intersected two thirds of the present ruined crater. They are formed of a hard felspathic finely crystalline phonolite or clinkstone. Clinkstone lavas are supposed to have been generally erupted in a condition of extreme consistency, approaching to solidity, and thus enabled to rear a lofty mass in a pyramidal or wall-like figure to a considerable height. The vegetation of these ravines is most diverse. Plants from temperate climes are here seen growing side by side with others of tropical origin. Bananas and arums (*Richardia æthiopica*), with caladiums, grow in rich profusion, overshadowed by bamboos, thickets of Brugmansia and Caffre thorn; whilst whole acres are covered with the Mexican ageratum, so as to impart a characteristic colour to portions of the landscape.



S K E T C H E S     A T     S T.     H E L E N A.

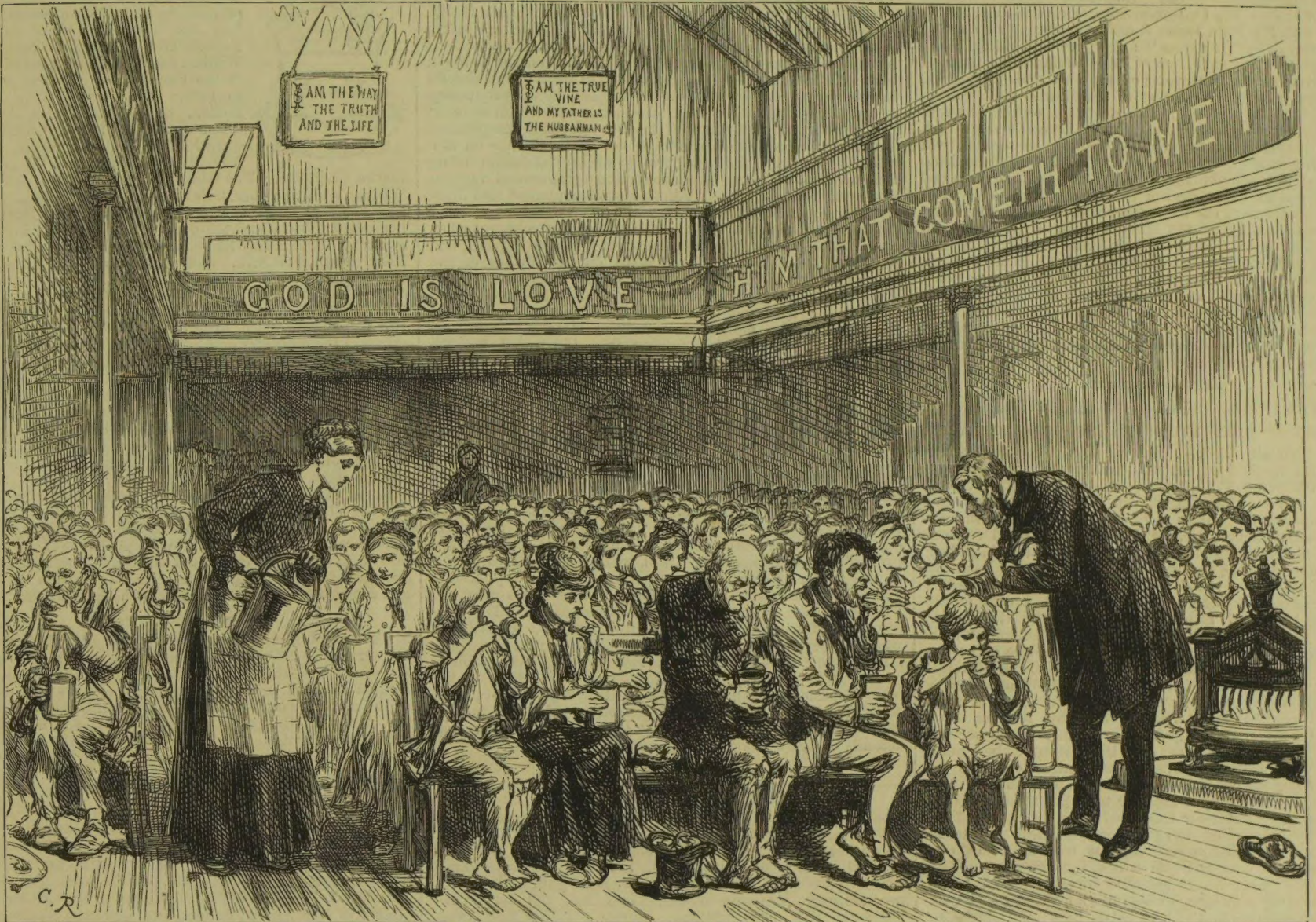


JAMES TOWN AND THE LADDER, FROM MUNDEN'S BATTERY.



LOT AND LOT'S WIFE.





FREE BREAKFAST FOR THE POOR IN WHITECROSS-STREET.



THE WAR: THE LAST DAYS OF PLEVNA—SOLDIERS BEGGING BREAD OF PEASANTS.



## THE HOMERTON MISSION BREAKFASTS.

Many forms of kindness are exhibited by the religious and charitable institutions of London, some of which, no doubt, providing immediately for the bodily comfort of the destitute poor, are likely to be readily appreciated by all sorts of characters, and may possibly serve, it is hoped, to introduce the agencies of higher moral and social improvement. The Homerton Mission, which has its offices at 25, College-avenue, Urswick-road, Lower Clapton, with Mr. John James Jones for its honorary treasurer and director, gives "free teas" and "free breakfasts," with bread and butter and cake, to very large parties of men, women, and children in different parts of the east end of London. The Sunday morning breakfast in the Mission Hall, Whitecross-street, on the 23rd ult., is the subject of our Illustration. Each of the guests received a pint of cocoa and a small loaf, together costing about twopence-halfpenny, so that £5 will pay for the charity of a wholesome meal to 400 destitute people, and fifty may be fed once for 12s. 6d. Dinners and teas are given on other days of the week. Besides the Hall in Whitecross-street, the institution furnishes an hospitable board every Sunday at the Mission Halls in Cow-cross, in Artillery-lane, and London-wall, Moorgate-street; in Spital-fields, and in Thrawl-street; at the Ragged Churches in King Edward-street and at Mile-end; and in the "Christian Community Memorial Hall" at Bethnal-green; and its operations are extended even to Woolwich. Religious exhortations, with prayers and hymns, accompany or follow these repasts, which are intended to do good beyond the relief of hungry need in the cold and bare season of winter.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## PRODUCTION OF HEAT, MECHANICALLY AND CHEMICALLY.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., on Thursday week, Dec. 27, gave the first of the usual course of six Christmas lectures, the subject this year being Heat, Visible and Invisible. After a few remarks on the various theories put forth respecting the modes by which our ancestors in prehistoric times obtained fire, the Professor exhibited some of the simple methods by which heat may be generated, including the friction of pebbles, flint and steel, and pieces of hard and soft wood; and then, aided by the whirling table, he boiled some ether in a brass tube by frictional heat, a cork in the tube being projected into the air when the liquid was vaporised; and a quantity of smoke was produced, and powder inflamed, by the heat generated by rotating a piece of beechwood on a slab of mahogany. The illustrations of chemical heat began with the exhibition of a lighted tallow candle with a thick wick, and the proving that air is essential to the combustion. When the candle was placed in the receiver of an air-pump, the flame gradually became dimmer as the air was exhausted, and at last went out; but the glowing embers burst into flame when a little oxygen gas was introduced into the receiver. After stating that atmospheric air consists of four parts of an inert gas termed azote or nitrogen and one part of this oxygen, the Professor exhibited some brilliant effects produced by projecting oxygen from an iron bottle in which it had been compressed against burning coals, and also against some bark-charcoal which, through the bursting of its air-cells, gave rise to splendid coruscations. A small diamond, burning in oxygen, glowed like a white star. Having reminded his auditors that oxygen exists in a solid state, for instance, in saltpetre, a component part of gunpowder, Dr. Tyndall produced a perfect volcano of sparks by throwing some ignited bark-charcoal on fused saltpetre. The formation of carbonic acid gas, so well known in effervescing drinks, during combustion by the combination of two atoms of oxygen with one of carbon was explained; and it was shown how readily this gas may be obtained by the decomposition of chalk or marble (carbonates of lime), which is effected by the action of a dilute acid. Illustrations were then given of some of the properties of carbonic acid, such as its inability to support combustion, shown by its extinguishing flame; and its heaviness, which admits of its being poured from jugs into glasses, and its supporting soap bubbles on its surface. Allusion was also made to the production of carbonic acid gas by the yeast plant in brewers' vats, by the microscopic organisms engaged in the work of putrefaction, and also by ourselves, which was demonstrated by experiments. When the Professor breathed through a worm surrounded by ice and water, and through an india-rubber tube, into a jar, a single expiration filled the jar, and a taper placed in it was immediately quenched. The carbonic acid gas thus produced is the result of the true combustion from which the warmth of our bodies is derived, our food being really fuel.

## CHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture on Saturday last, resumed his remarks on the slow combustion going in the animal body, and its product, carbonic-acid gas, and he especially noticed the reverse process going on in plants (termed unburning), which, under the action of light, decompose the carbonic acid poured into the air by our fires and ourselves, absorbs the carbon to form wood, and sets free the purifying and vivifying oxygen. He then by ingenious apparatus, originally devised by Professor Faraday, formed chalk in lime-water, by breathing into it through a tube. The water became speedily turbid, through the combination of the carbonic acid of the breath with the lime. Another product of combustion, water, in the form of vapour, was next considered, the subject being introduced by showing how hydrogen gas, one of its constituents (oxygen being the other), is produced by the combustion of zinc in water, oxide or rust of zinc being formed and hydrogen set free; the process is made continuous by the addition of a little sulphuric acid. Hydrogen was shown to be a very light gas by soap-bubbles filled with it rising suddenly in the air; and the excessive heat of its non-luminous flame was demonstrated by the fusion of the refractory metal platinum, and the ready combustion of steel. It was shown that much greater heat is obtained by addition of oxygen, and by placing lime in the combined flame the intensely brilliant limelight was obtained by Lieutenant Thomas Drummond for use in the ordnance survey about 1826. After alluding to the property possessed by porous bodies of absorbing and decomposing compound gases (thus, the noxious effluvia arising from decaying animals are rendered inodorous when covered with charcoal), the Professor showed how spongy platinum causes the combination of the gases oxygen and hydrogen, and thus produces light; this being the principle of the "philosophical lamp" constructed by Döbereiner. He next demonstrated that pure water is a result of combustion, by synthesis and analysis—that is, by alternately combining and separating oxygen and hydrogen in several experiments; and then entered upon the production of heat by the electricity of the voltaic battery, showing that the heat generated by the combustion of zinc in the cells may be conveyed to a great distance by the current in the wires, and exhibited by the contact of the terminals. Heat and light may thus be produced without the access of air, and even

under water, as was shown. The lecture was concluded by the exhibition of the beautiful green vapour produced by boiling copper placed in the intensely glowing cuplike points of the electric lamp. Among other interesting experiments, Mr. Will's arrangement for burning a jet of atmospheric air in ordinary coal gas was shown in action.

## ICE AND WATER.

Professor Tyndall, in his third lecture, given on Tuesday last, considered the various forms of water—as a solid, as a liquid, and as vapour—and their relations to heat. Referring to a fine large block of ice before him, he explained and illustrated its formation by the crystallisation of some sal ammoniac on a plate of glass, shown by the microscope in front of the electric lamp and projected on the screen; and also by the production of the fern-like lead-tree by an electric current introduced into a solution of acetate of lead. Beautiful six-petalled flowers were produced in a slab of ice by projecting on it a beam of electric light, the process of crystallisation being thus reversed. The ice is melted, and symmetrical vacuous spaces are formed. The Professor then explained and illustrated the remarkable fact that, although water, like all other substances, expands by heat and contracts by cold, yet when cooled down to 39 deg. of Fahrenheit it begins to expand, and at 32 deg. it becomes solid and floats on the surface of the heavier water. If this were not the case, the chilled water would go on sinking till the whole mass was frozen and all the fish were killed. Bismuth also expands in passing from the molten to the solid state. The expansive force of water in freezing was illustrated by the bursting of two bombshells containing a little water, after remaining a little time in a mixture of pounded ice and salt. This was followed by various instructive experiments, showing how the heat, which appeared to pass out of existence, and so was termed "latent heat," is entirely consumed in the work of liquefaction, and is really restored when water is crystallised and forms ice. In the same way, also, heat is consumed in vaporisation. During the time of boiling all the heat communicated to the vessel is used up in converting the water into steam, and is restored when the vapour is condensed to a liquid again. The term "boiling point" was next explained. With water this is 212 degrees at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere—15 lb. to the square inch. But, as the Professor showed by means of the air-pump, if this pressure be diminished, water will boil at a lower temperature. This is the case on the summit of lofty mountains. The boiling-point of a liquid, therefore, is that particular temperature when the pressure of its vapour is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. Thus, different liquids have different boiling-points. The crushing in of an exhausted tin vessel by the force of atmospheric pressure was shown. The production of cold by evaporation was next demonstrated, and in Dr. Wollaston's "cryophorus" or "ice carrier" water was actually frozen by its own evaporation.

## THE PUBLICATIONS OF 1877.

The proprietor of the *Publishers' Circular* has completed a synoptical table of the publications of the year 1877, by which it appears there have been issued:—Theology, Sermons, Biblical, 485 new publications, 252 new editions; Educational, Classical, Philological, 329 new publications, 200 new editions; Juvenile Works, Tales, &c., 287 new publications, 285 new editions; Novels, Tales, and other works of Fiction, 446 new publications, 408 new editions; Law, Jurisprudence, 63 new publications, 55 new editions; Political and Social Economy, Trade and Commerce, 123 new publications, 66 new editions; Arts, Sciences, and Illustrated Works, 126 new publications, 64 new editions; Voyages, Travels, Geographical Research, 132 new publications, 77 new editions; History, Biography, &c., 241 new publications, 132 new editions; Poetry, Drama, Musical, &c., 172 new publications, 186 new editions; Year-Books, serials in volumes, 70 new publications, 144 new editions; Medicine, Surgery, &c., 143 new publications, 72 new editions; Belles Lettres, Essays, Monographs, &c., 249 new publications, 115 new editions; Miscellaneous, including Pamphlets not Sermons, 184 new publications, 40 new editions. Total new publications, 3049; ditto, new editions, 2046.

American publications imported, 481.

The fortnightly issue of the *Publishers' Circular* gives the full titles, amounting, together, to nearly 6000 new books and new editions and importations.

## ENGLISH FREEMASONRY IN 1877.

During the year just closed the three Masonic charitable institutions received from the craft in subscriptions, donations, &c., the total sum of £42,627, exceeding the total receipts of 1876 by £3000. Of the £42,627 received in 1877 the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons received £16,411; the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, £14,315; and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, £11,900. The total receipts of the three institutions for 1877 are the largest yet obtained by them in one year, and the amount subscribed to the Benevolent Institution, the youngest by many years of the three Masonic institutions, considerably exceeds the sum which any of these institutions has collected in one year. This institution has now on its books 145 male annuitants, receiving £40 a year each; 130 widows, receiving £32 a year each; and thirteen widows, receiving half their late husband's annuities, or £20 a year each. The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys boards, clothes, and educates at the present time 186 boys; and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls 162 girls. During the present month, however, twenty-five additional girls will be admitted to this school, and the Boys' School will also shortly add to the number of its inmates.

The sixth and seventh volumes of the re-issue of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" have been published by Messrs. Black, bringing the matter to the letters EL.

The Congress of Irish National School Teachers was held at the close of last week in the Rotunda, Dublin. The President, Mr. John Ferguson, in his opening address, said the attempts already made to improve the Irish teachers' position proved that both the Government and the Legislature admitted the justice of their demands. The payment by results had, he contended, failed, and the only remedy was such a grant as would give to each teacher adequate and proper remuneration. The question of pensions was, he intimated, in a fair way of being settled. Mr. Meldon, M.P., presided on Saturday, when a resolution was adopted protesting against the teachers' incomes being made dependent upon the results system, and declaring that no consideration but the pass required by the National Board should be taken into account in fixing the amount of their salaries, and that of their brethren in England and Scotland. Other resolutions were adopted in favour of free residences and pensions, general complaint being made of the want of residences in the remote parts of the country.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## SIR W. R. GEARY, BART.

Sir William Richard Geary, third Baronet, of Oxon Hoath, Kent, died there on the 19th ult. He was born Nov. 13, 1810, the elder son of Sir William Geary, Bart., by Henrietta, his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard Neville, Esq., of Furness, in the county of Kildare, and relict of Edward Dering, Esq., and was grandson of Admiral Sir Francis Geary, the first Baronet. Sir William sat in Parliament for West Kent, in the Conservative interest, from 1835 to 1838. He married, July 14, 1835, Louisa, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce, brother of the sixth Earl of Elgin, by whom, who died Aug. 9, 1870, he leaves an only child, Louisa Charlotte. The baronetcy consequently passes to Sir William's only brother, now Sir Francis Geary, fourth Baronet, who was born in 1816, and married, first, 1852, Mary Isabella (who died 1854), daughter of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.; and secondly, 1856, Fanny Isabella, daughter of Andrew Redmond Prior, Esq., F.R.S.L., and has one son, William Nevill Montgomerie.

## VISCOUNTESS FORBES.

Frances Mary, Viscountess Forbes, died on the 25th ult. at 107, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, aged sixty-six. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of the late William Territt, Esq., LL.D., of Chilton Hall, Suffolk, by Anne Catherine, his wife, daughter of Augustus Parkyns, Esq. (and Frances, his wife, daughter of John Borlase-Warren, Esq., of Stapleford Hall, Notts), and was married, first, Oct. 4, 1832, to Major-General George John, Viscount Forbes, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Longford. By this union she was mother of the Right Hon. George Arthur Hastings, present Earl of Granard, K.P., and of Colonel the Hon. William Francis Forbes. Viscount Forbes died Nov. 13, 1836; and the Viscountess married, secondly, Dec. 15, 1838, Thomas Nugent Vaughan, Esq., by whom she also had issue. Lady Forbes was again left a widow, Sept. 15, 1847. For a long period this lady was connected with the Royal Household, as Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen from 1837 to 1874, and afterwards as Extra Woman of the Bedchamber.

## SIR ROBERT STANFORD.

Sir Robert Stanford, late of the 27th Regiment, died at Manchester on the 20th ult., aged seventy-one. He was the second son of Major Stanford, formerly of the Life Guards, and of Ballina Stanford, in the county of Mayo, by his wife, a daughter of Robert Holden, Esq., and was born in Dublin. He entered the Army as Ensign in the 45th Foot, and served in the Burmese campaign of 1825-6. Subsequently he exchanged into the 89th Regiment, and afterwards into the 27th Dragoons, with which he served in the Kafir War, 1835-6. He received the honour of knighthood in 1850 for his services at the Cape of Good Hope, and had several medals. Sir Robert married, in 1832, the only child of Major-General Boardman, H.E.I.C.S.

## MR. GETTY.

Samuel Gibson Getty, Esq., formerly M.P. for Belfast, who died on the 14th ult., at his residence, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, was the last surviving son of the late Mr. William Getty, of The Abbey, Belfast, and was born November, 1817. He was educated at Belfast, of which town he was a magistrate, and Mayor from 1856 to 1858. He sat in Parliament for Belfast from 1860 to 1868, in the Conservative interest. Mr. Getty married, in 1850, Emily, youngest daughter of William Crossley, Esq.

## MR. THOMAS WRIGHT.

Thomas Wright, F.S.A., M.A., Hon. F.R.S.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c., died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, 282, King's-road, Chelsea, aged sixty-seven. This distinguished antiquary was born in 1810, and was educated at Ludlow, his birthplace, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He contributed most voluminously to periodical literature on archaeological and antiquarian subjects, and was one of the founders of several important societies for the advancement of those studies—amongst others, the Camden Society, the Percy Society, the Shakespeare Society, and the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Wright was the author of numerous works, involving the most extensive literary research, besides translations from the French; the late Emperor Napoleon selected him as translator into English of his "Vie de Jules César."

## MR. HODGSON-HUNTLEY.

Richard Hodgson-Huntley, Esq., of Carham Hall, in the county of Northumberland, and Fryerside, in the county of Durham, J.P. and D.L., died on the 22nd ult., at 16, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh. He was born April 1, 1812, the second son of John Hodgson, Esq., of Elswick, Northumberland, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Richard Huntley, Esq., of Fryerside, and was younger brother of John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., of Stella Hall, formerly M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and sat in the House of Commons as member for Berwick from 1837 to 1847, and for Tynemouth from 1861 to 1865. He married, in 1840, Catherine Moneypenny, second daughter and coheir of the late Anthony Compton, Esq., of Carham Hall, by whom he had a daughter, Katherine Edith-Isabella, wife of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., M.P., of Riddlesworth, Norfolk.

The deaths are also announced of—

E. L. Eve, Esq., Retired Commander R.N., on the 13th ult., at Leamington, aged eighty-two.

Commander George Bishop, R.N., on the 11th ult., at Westgate-on-Sea, aged eighty-four.

The Rev. Thomas King, Vicar of Little Malvern, on the 9th ult., at Lyttelton House, Malvern Link.

Colonel Talbot Ashley Cox, C.B., the Buffs, on the 9th ult., at Cawnpore, aged forty-one.

Commander Hugh Henry Monk, R.N., on the 12th ult., at Littlehampton, aged forty-three.

Commander John Hay, R.N., on the 14th ult., at Southampton, aged seventy-five. He served fifty years in the Navy.

Mrs. Thomas (Clara) widow of Henry Thomas, Esq., of Llwynmadoc, Breconshire, and Penkerrig, in the county of Radnor, on the 14th ult., at Llwynmadoc.

Lady Lake (Anne Augusta), wife of Colonel Sir Henry Atwell Lake, K.C.B., and daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, second Baronet, of Cullunds Grove, Middlesex.

Lady Hamilton (Janet), widow of Sir William Hamilton, Bart. (who died 1856), Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and daughter of the late Hubert Marshall, Esq., on the 24th ult., at Edinburgh.

The Ven. Charles Carr Clerke, D.D., Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church, and Rector of Milton, near Abingdon, on Christmas Eve, at Christ Church, aged seventy-nine. He



was youngest son of the Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke, eighth Baronet of Hitcham, in the county of Buckingham, Rector of Bury, Lancashire.

Major George King, Governor of the Malta Military Prison, late Depot Battalion and formerly 55th Regiment, on the 14th ult., at Malta, aged fifty-six.

Mrs. Cuninghame, widow of the Lord Cuninghame, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, on the 19th ult., at Morton, aged eighty-three.

Isaac Elton, Esq., late Brevet Major 45th Foot and Major 1st Somerset Militia, and late of Amphil-square, London, on the 21st ult., at Windsor, aged seventy-six.

John Robinson, Esq., J.P., of Deepish Hall, Lancashire, on the 21st ult., at his residence, Mount Falinge, Rochdale, aged fifty-four.

George Augustus Woodforde, Esq., of Ansford House, Somersetshire, at his seat near Castle Cary, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-six.

Donald Butter, Esq., M.D., F.R.M.S., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal retired list, on Christmas Eve, at Hazelwood, Upper Norwood, aged seventy-eight.

Charles Croker, Esq., Captain R.N., at Lissa, near Donegal, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-four. He was sixth son of Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde, in the county of Limerick, by Anne, his wife, sister of William, first Earl of Listowel.

Colonel Forbes Leslie, M.A., at Rothie Norman, in his seventy-ninth year. He was for some time in command of the 78th Highlanders, from which he retired in 1847. He served in the Walcheren expedition in Flanders, and in India. When stationed at Ceylon, he acted as District Judge.

James Whatman Bosanquet, Esq., second son of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Forest House, Essex, and Dingsworth Court, Monmouth, by Letitia Philippa, his wife, youngest daughter of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, Kent, on the 22nd ult., at Claysmore, Enfield, aged seventy-three.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and four codicils (dated May 26, 1875; June 16, 1876; and March 8 and 13; and April 2, 1877) of Mrs. Frances Harriott Miles, late of Firbeck Hall, Yorkshire, and of No. 11, Onslow-crescent, Brompton, who died on Oct. 20 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by John Joshua Jebb (the nephew), Charles Spencer Perceval, and John Hassard, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testatrix devises Firbeck Hall, all her other estates in Yorkshire, and all her estates in Nottinghamshire, to the use of her nephew, the Rev. Henry Gladwyn Jebb, for life, with remainder to Sidney Gladwyn Jebb (the eldest son of her nephew, Joshua Gladwyn Jebb) for life, with remainder to his sons in strict settlement; the pictures, plate, works of art, furniture, &c., at Firbeck Hall, are to go with the property. A sum of £225,000 is to be set aside, and thereout an annuity of £2500 is to be paid to the said Joshua Gladwyn Jebb for life, and at his decease £1000 per annum to any widow he may leave for her life or widowhood; a like sum of £1000 per annum is to be paid thereout on the death of the Rev. Henry Gladwyn Jebb to any widow he may leave, and for the same term. Subject to these annuities, the said capital sum of £225,000 is to be held upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the settled estates. There are some other devises and numerous bequests in favour of relatives, friends, and servants; the testatrix also bequeaths £200 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the Doncaster Infirmary, and the Sheffield Infirmary, and £100 to the Workshop Dispensary. The residue of the personality is divided between the Rev. Henry Gladwyn Jebb and Joshua Gladwyn Jebb, in the proportion of two thirds upon trust for the former and one third to the latter.

The will (dated Dec. 12, 1867) of Mrs. Anne Denison, late of Fairlawn, Fulham, who died on Oct. 8 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Emma Pender (wife of John Pender), the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Subject to a legacy of £100 to Thomas Avison, the testatrix gives all her property to her daughter, Mrs. Pender.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1870) of Lieutenant-Colonel Claud Thomas Bouchier, of the Rifle Brigade, who died on Nov. 19 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Charles John Bouchier and James Johnes Bouchier, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his nephew and godson, Claud Edward Stracey, £5000, and the rest of his property to his said brothers.

The will and two codicils (dated March 9, 1868, Jan. 18, 1870, and April 25, 1877) of Mrs. Elizabeth England, formerly of Ellesborough, Bucks, and late of No. 7, Hyde Park-square, who died on the 1st ult., were proved on the 15th ult. by William Walford and the Rev. John Henry Cancellor, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix gives legacies to her executors and goddaughter: the remaining dispositions of the will are restricted to testatrix's children.

The will (dated Nov. 4, 1873) of Mrs. Mary Anne Virginia March (Virginia Gabriel), late of No. 58, Cadogan-place, who died on Aug. 7 last, at St. George's Hospital, has been proved by her husband, George Edward March, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies of £500 to several of her cousins and friends, and the residue of her property to her said husband.

Colonel G. A. Leach, R.E., has been selected to succeed the late Mr. Darby as Commissioner of the Inclosure, Copyhold, and Tithe Commission. Colonel Leach has been an Assistant-Commissioner for some years, and is in every way entitled to the promotion of office.

The Belfast Presbytery on Tuesday unanimously nominated the Rev. William Fleming Stevenson, of Rathgar, Dublin, to the office of Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church for the ensuing year. Mr. Stevenson is at present on an extensive tour through China and India, on a visit to the mission-fields in those two countries; but he is expected home in April, and the general meeting in Belfast is in June. At a meeting of the Armagh Presbytery on Tuesday the Rev. Jackson Smyth, of Armagh, brother to Professor Smyth, M.P., was nominated for the Moderatorship.

Alderman Tarpey's second year of office as the Lord Mayor of Dublin was inaugurated on Tuesday in the usual way, with a procession from the Mansion House to the City Hall, and thence, after the usual formalities, through the city.—Alderman Gregg, the newly elected Conservative Mayor of Cork, was installed in office on Tuesday at the Courthouse. He was very favourably received, the crowded assembly loudly cheering his speech, in which he thanked the Council for electing him. The vote of thanks to the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Sheehan, was proposed by Alderman Harley and seconded by Alderman Galvin, and the vote of thanks passed amid acclamation.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

P.S.—A very pretty problem indeed, as conceived; but we are afraid there is no solution if Black play 1. Kt to Q 5th. If you can in any neat fashion remedy this flaw, we shall consider the position well worthy of insertion.

W.H. TAYLOR.—You are quite right. The problem shall be examined afresh.

W. ATKINS.—The book is out of print, but you may possibly obtain a secondhand copy through W. W. Morgan, of No. 67, Barbican.

R.F.—If you will send us a copy of the problem, we will endeavour to oblige you.

A.B.S.—The notice arrived too late for insertion last week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1764 received from Baz, M and G M B W, Copiaphino, J Long, and W Lacey.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1765 received from South Bank, H Ree, CHG J, H Beurman, Baz, T Leathes, Jane N of Utrecht, and F G Templer.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1766 received from Baz, H Ree, M B W, Copiaphino, H M Prideaux, A N Cherrill, T A Hind, W H Ward, Emile Frau, N R (Freckenham), R H Brooks, Tally-ho, T R Y, Only Jones, J Wontone, W C Dutton, Paul's Roost, G Foshrooke, Long Stop, E Worsley, Osman, W Alston, Tippet, Mechanic, N Powell, G Reeves, Eustachius, A Wood, Two Friends in Council, Hereford, C F Jones, Dr F St, W S B, R H N B, E P Vulliamy, Cant, R Clarkson, O D, G H V, E H H V, G F Woodbridge, E L G, M C Heywood, H Beurman, Wilkie, Polmont, C A Pryce, H A N, T E Hughes, J Sowden, W T Aman, W Aitchison, H W T, W Lesson, W Cowell, G Wright, D Leslie, L Stevens, W R Jennings, R W Simon, J Lost, and J Freemanble.

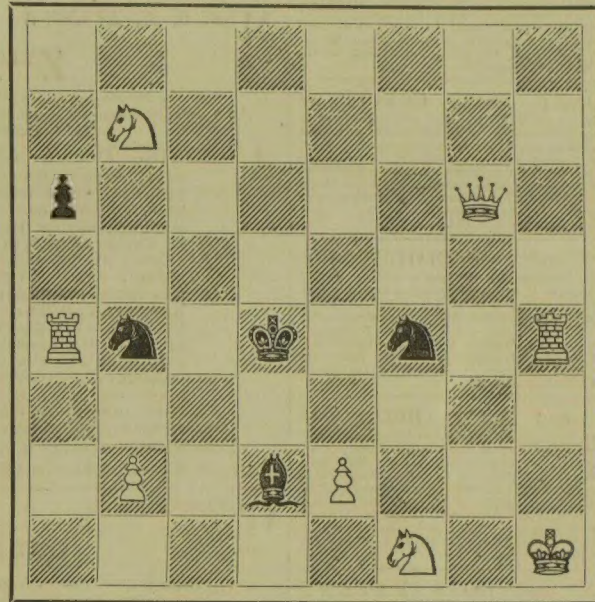
#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1765.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 6th. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

#### PROBLEM No. 1768.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in two moves.

#### CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played in the third round of the City of London Chess Club Handicap Tournament, between Messrs. MACDONNELL and POTTER.—(English Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to B 2nd	Kt takes B
2. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	19. Kt takes Kt	P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	20. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd	21. P to B 5th	P to B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd	22. P to Kt 4th	

This move is scarcely satisfactory, but there seem to be objections also to Kt to Q 3rd.

6. Kt to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd  
7. B to K 2nd P to Kt 3rd  
8. Castles Castles  
9. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 3rd

Black's development on the Queen's side does not present a sound appearance. Kt to B 2nd is possibly safe enough; but, in any case, P to Q 3rd must be ultimately adopted.

As part of the manoeuvring in this kind of opening, the K B has often to come from K 2nd to Q 3rd. There are good reasons why he should not go to that square at first.

11. Q to K 2nd Q to Q 2nd  
12. K R to Q sq Q to K sq  
13. Kt to K sq Q to B sq

14. Kt to K sq  
This retreat of the Knight is not well advised. 14. P to Q 3rd seems a good continuation at this point.

15. P takes P P takes P  
16. R to Kt sq Kt to K 3rd  
17. B to K 4th Kt to B 5th

#### CHESS IN BRISTOL.

An interesting Game played in the Match now pending between Mr. E. Thorold and Miss M. Rudge at the odds of a Knight.

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to Kt 6th	Kt to K 2nd
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. B to Q 3rd	Q R to K sq
3. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	17. B to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd

Miss Rudge could here have won right off—viz., by Q Kt to Q 4th. If then 18. B to B 5th (ch), Black replies with K to Q sq; and if 18. Q to B 2nd, the decisive answer is Kt to K 4th.

18. P to B 4th P to Kt 4th  
19. Q to B 2nd Kt to K 5th  
20. Q to Kt 2nd Kt takes R  
21. P takes Kt Q to R 6th  
22. Q takes Kt P takes P (ch)  
23. K to Q 2nd Q to R 7th (ch)  
24. K to K sq Kt to B 3rd, and wins.

If White had played 24. K to B 3rd, or K to B sq, the conclusive retort would have been R to Q Kt sq.

#### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The elections for the permanent executive of the British Chess Problem Association have taken place, with the following result:—Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. T. Pierce; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Paul Taylor; Committee: Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Duffy, Finlison, Grimshaw, Kidson, A. Cyril Pearson, and J. Pierce, M.A. To these were added by the committee themselves, under the power reserved to them, the following four gentlemen, who stood next in order, and who had received an equality of votes—viz., Messrs. Callander, Coates, Thomas, and Major White (C. W., of Sunbury). Messrs. Andrews and Abbott and the treasurer, Mr. W. T. Pierce, were appointed judges in the Problem Tourney of the Association, and Mr. P. T. Duffy was chosen as umpire.

The following gentlemen have entered their names to compete for Prince Leopold's cup at the Grantham Chess Congress now in progress—viz., the Revs. J. Coker, C. E. Ranken, and A. B. Skipworth, Mr. Ensor, sen., Mr. Ensor, jun., and Mr. E. Thorold. The entries for the minor tourneys were more numerous. We notice with pleasure that Miss Rudge is a competitor in the second class tournament. Besides the prizes already announced, we learn that Lord Brownlow, President of the Lincoln County Chess Association, has given £5; and that Mr. J. O. Howard Taylor, of Norwich, has offered £2 2s. for the most brilliant or finest game played during the meeting.

A reunion took place at Moullet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on Dec. 25, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the City of London Chess Club. Mr. Gastineau, the president, occupied the chair, and Mr. Manning, the ex-president, was vice-chairman.

### LIFE-BOAT WORK IN 1877.

Another year has now passed away, with its sad records of murderous war—and of fearful storms and wrecks. Nearly every port round the British coast has its fatality to remember, but not a few have also to remember their heroic rescuers, for the life-boats have been doing their noble work, and their brave crews have endeared themselves more and more to the hearts of all who reap the benefit of their manly devotion to duty. It is gratifying to learn that in the midst of all these storms of the past year the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution rescued 841 lives, besides saving thirty-five vessels from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving 200 lives by fishing and other boats, making a grand total of 1041 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its foundation, the society has contributed to the saving of 25,400 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 978 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £54,000. The storms of last November will long be remembered for their frequency, their violence, and the noble services of the institution's life-boats, which saved nearly 300 lives in that month alone. After performing these services, some of the life-boat's crews returned home absolutely exhausted—in some cases many of the men's lives were actually despaired of for several days afterwards. It should be mentioned that the operations of the National Life-Boat Institution now cover the whole coasts of the British Isles, and that, with the exception of a score or so of life-boats which belong to harbour trustees and other local bodies, the whole of the life-boats of the United Kingdom belong to the National Institution. The list of services here summarised is the best claim of this institution to continued sympathy and support.

### POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

#### REGISTERED LETTERS AND MONEY ORDERS.

The changes in the system of registering letters and in the scale of charges for inland money orders came into operation on Tuesday. The registration fee has been reduced from 4d. to 2d., exclusive of the ordinary charge for postage, and special registered letter envelopes, bearing a 2d. stamp, have been prepared of different dimensions. These will be sold at all post-offices and by rural messengers, who are now authorised to register letters. In the event of a registered letter being lost while passing through the post, the department will, under certain regulations, make good the value of the contents up to £2. The scale of charges for inland money orders has been altered by raising the rate charged for orders under 10s. from 1d. to 2d., and the rate for orders of 10s. and under £1 from 2d. to 3d. The scale of charges for inland money orders is now as follows:—For sums under 10s., 2d.; 10s. and under £2, 3d.; £2 and under £3, 4d.; £3 and under £4, 5d.; £4 and under £5, 6d.; £5 and under £6, 7d.; £6 and under £7, 8d.; £7 and under £8, 9d.; £8 and under £9, 10d.; £9 and under £10, 11d.; £10, 1s.

#### MAILS FOR SWEDEN.

The packets conveying mails once a week between Hull and Gothenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, are about to discontinue their voyages for the winter, the last vessel being appointed to sail from Hull on Jan. 5. After that date no mail for Sweden can be sent via Hull until the re-opening of the navigation next spring, of which due notice will be given.

#### MAILS FOR BRAZIL.

Information has been received from the French Post Office that in consequence of quarantine regulations which have been imposed at Rio de Janeiro the French packets leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of each month will cease temporarily to call at Rio de Janeiro on the outward voyage. Under these circumstances, no mails for Brazil will be made up in London for conveyance by these packets until further notice.

#### MAIL-PACKET SERVICE WITH HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Canadian Government having withdrawn the line of packets hitherto employed in conveying mails between Queens-town and Halifax, the mails for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., will in future be made up in London every Thursday evening for conveyance from Londonderry. During the winter months the Canadian packets will land and embark mails at Halifax, and during the remainder of the year at Rimouski.

#### MAILS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Commencing on Thursday, Jan. 10, the mails for Newfoundland will be made up in London every alternate Thursday evening for conveyance by the Canadian mail packets sailing from Londonderry on the following day. The mails will be carried to Halifax, where they will be transferred to the local steamer for St. John's. Mails for Bermuda will also be made up on Thursday, Jan. 10, and thenceforward, on every fourth Thursday, for conveyance by the Canadian packets as far as Halifax, and thence to Bermuda by the monthly mail packet.

#### MAILS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Information has been received that the dates of departure of the colonial mail packet conveying mails from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales have been altered, the departure from San Francisco having been advanced by one week over the dates previously announced. Consequently, the mails for New Zealand and New South Wales, as well as correspondence for any other of the Australian colonies intended for dispatch via San Francisco, were made up in London on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3 (instead of the 10th), and henceforward will be made up on the evening of every fourth Thursday, counting from Jan. 3.

Official notice is given that the state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The ratepayers of Bangor have confirmed the resolution of their local board to proceed with the bill for compulsory purchase of the water and gas works.

The committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union are offering a prize of £100 for the best, and a prize of £50 for the second best, temperance tale, illustrative of and adapted to promote total abstinence amongst the young.

The Surrey magistrates have instructed their finance committee to raise £25,000 by debenture bonds to cover the cost of 148 acres of land near Stot's Nest, on the Brighton Railway, where a new county lunatic asylum is to be erected.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Boys' and Girls' Religious Services Association was held on Tuesday night—Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presiding. The meeting was largely attended, and resolutions in support of the objects of the association were passed.

Lord Beaconsfield has recommended that a grant of £300, in addition to the retiring pension to which, after a faithful service of nearly thirty years, he is legally entitled, be issued from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mr. James Russ, Inland Revenue officer, of Sandal, near Wakefield, who, in March, 1876, was shot in the face by an unknown assailant while on the road between Sandal and Crofton.



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